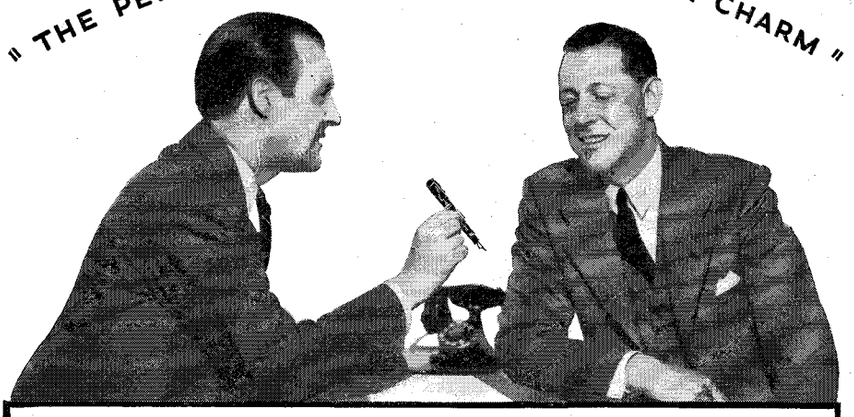
"THE PEN I BLAMED NOW WORKS LIKE A CHARM"



New Quick-Starting Ink

Cleans Your Pen As It Writes

Secret Solvent Prevents Clogging!

Hence Pen starts every time —No shaking or scratching to make ink flow

SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOTTLE

Here is a new discovery in ink-making—called Q*uink*. It dries by rapid penetration—dries on paper 31% faster than other inks—yet resists evaporation—HENCE DOES NOT DRY IN A PEN!

More than that, it contains a solvent which dissolves the sediment left in your pen by other inks. A secret, yet harmless solvent found in no other ink. Thus Q*uink* ends clogging—makes any pen a self-cleaner—it cleans as it writes.

You don't have to shake, coax or fuss to make Q*uink* flow. Your pen starts quickly—starts every time.

Simple, isn't it? But it cost The Parker Pen Company $68,000 and 3 years of "stick-to-itiveness" to produce the first bottle. Send coupon for trial size—20,000-word supply.

To protect our Pens

We had far more at stake than merely the sales of ink. We wanted to guard our guaranteed pens—our famous Parker Duofold Pens—from inks that clog and gum. Ink was a foe that caused 69% of pen repairs—cost us thousands of dollars yearly. Even more important—we did not want our wonderful pens to be charged with poor service due to faults in ink.

Ink makers could not solve the problem—so we attacked it ourselves. After making 1,022 formulas, we brought forth this miracle of chemistry—Parker Q*uink*!

While protecting users of Parker Pens, Q*uink* benefits users of ALL pens—steel pens or fountain pens.

20,000-Word Bottle Free

Gladly would people pay extra for Q*uink*—we know that. But we want to encourage its use for the sake of Parker Pens. So we price it the same as ordinary inks that cost less to make.

Any dealer can supply you—two types (1) Permanent, (2) Washable—both without sediment. Brilliant colors, all sizes from the 15c and 25c bottles to gallon jugs, 5-gallon kegs and larger. Get a bottle today and see your pen work like a charm.

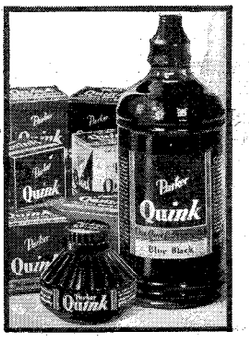
If you prefer to try before you buy Parker Q*uink*, merely mail us the coupon below for 20,000-word bottle free. The Parker Pen Company, Dept. D-1, Janesville, Wis. 175

PARKER *Quink*

GOOD FOR 20,000-WORD BOTTLE

THE PARKER PEN CO., Dept. D-1, Janesville, Wis.
Send me, free, 20,000-word bottle of QUINK, kind and color checked below:
☐ Permanent QUINK ☐ Blue ☐ Black ☐ Green ☐ Violet ☐ Red
☐ Washable QUINK (Blue only)

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
My dealer's name.....



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for APRIL 23, 1932

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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For less than 3c a day you can protect those near and dear to you!

SUPPOSE you meet with an accident or sickness *tonight*—will your income continue?

Remember few escape without accident—and none of us can tell what tomorrow holds for us. While you are reading this warning, somewhere some ghastly tragedy, flood or fire, some automobile or train disaster is taking its toll of human life or limb.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTECT YOURSELF!

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Doctor's Bills, Hospital Benefits, Emergency Benefit and other liberal features to help in time of need—all clearly shown in policy. This is a simple and understandable policy—without complicated or misleading clauses. You know exactly what every word means—and every word means exactly what it says.

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Big business pauses-

Says you: Says me:

"This is the pause that refreshes"

Here's the drink that gets a hand from everybody. A taste thrill. A happy answer to thirst. Wholesome, sure-fire refreshment . . . It means so much. Costs so little—only 5 cents. Takes but a minute. Hence, millions pause for ice-cold Coca-Cola, and are off to a fresh start. The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LISTEN IN
Famous people interviewed by Grantland Rice — Coca-Cola all-string Orchestra led by Gustave Haenschen — Every Wed. 10:00 p.m. E.S.T. — Coast-to-Coast NBC Network.

OVER NINE MILLION A DAY . . . IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

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Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1932

OPICS OF THE DAY

l Uproarious on the Bonus Front

RAGES OF ORATORY blast the

ngress is holding the trenches. With
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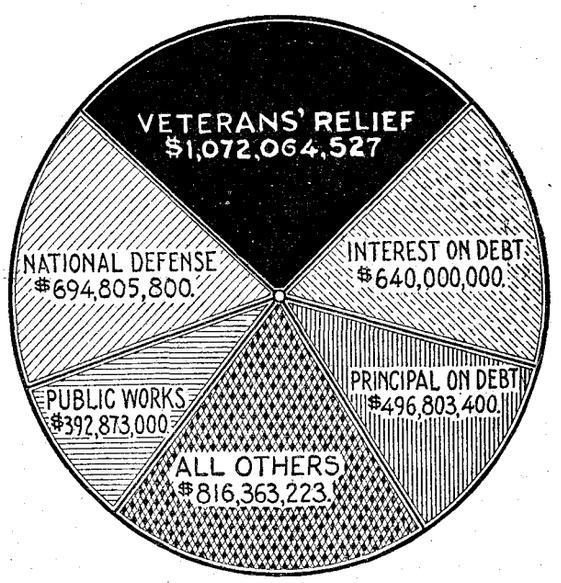

From the New York *Times*

Where Uncle Sam's Money Goes

Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1932-33.

ks to pay the bonus, and then gave
denounced the plan as 'uneconomic,

, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader
ıg against the bonus bill at about the

l as Republican leaders in Congress
ent Hoover against the legislation,
John N. Garner being taken for

alliance against them, Representa-
are supremely confident that the
payment of the bonus."

recent denunciation of the bonus
of April 9, the fight to push such a
own more furious.
apparently an overwhelming major-
the proposed legislation, observers
nk that there is a fair chance that
the veterans' demand.
ıe argument that the bonus—in the
erans' adjusted compensation certifi-
cates—would unbalance the budget, impair American credit, increase unemployment, and prolong the depression.

On the other hand, bonus proponents tell us that this inflationary measure, or "reflationary," as Representative Patman calls it, would help not only the veterans, but the entire country, and speed the return of prosperity.

First to testify at the hearings held by the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Patman fought hard for his plan to pay the bonus by issuing $2,000,000,000 in United States notes.

"Unless we can show that the payment of the bonus will benefit the country and promote the general welfare," said Representative Patman, as quoted by the Associated Press, "we are not entitled to have this bill pass. If it will be in the least detrimental to the general welfare, we are not entitled to win." Then:

"There are 750,000 able-bodied veterans out of work. There are 75,000 slightly disabled veterans who are out of work. Then there are 800,000 veterans working only one or two days a week.

"There are only 600,000 certificate-holders able to borrow who have not availed themselves of that opportunity. This indicates that four-fifths of the certificate-holders need the money.

"The question is: Can the payments be used as a vehicle to bring the country back to prosperity? We believe they can.

"We think a bond issue would be detrimental to the country, and propose the issue of currency instead."

ADVOCATES of his plan, he added, were hopeful that "this legislation not only will pay the certificates, but it will put sufficient money in circulation so that commodity prices will rise"—

"Whether the amount we propose to pay out is enough to accomplish this, I don't know. I don't think this amount is too much. The question in my mind is whether it is not too little.

"We don't expect to start out on any wild program like Germany did. We don't want to put out five times as much money as the country needs. We are willing to tie to a 40 per cent. gold basis.

"We have $4,000,000,000 in gold, according to Treasury statements. That is enough for $10,000,000,000 in currency. But there is only $5,500,000,000 in currency in circulation. The trouble with this country is that it's on a double gold standard."

"If this bill were merely to wring $2,000,000,000 from the American people to pay off these adjusted compensation certificates, I would not favor it," declared Representative Rankin of Mississippi, as quoted by the New York *Times* correspondent.

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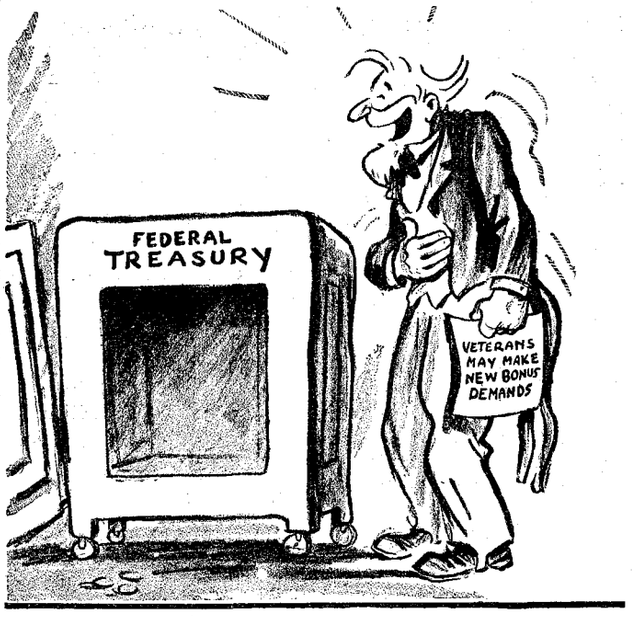
"The veterans themselves would not favor it," he added, and then explained:

"But it does more than that; it provides for an expansion or an inflation of the currency to an extent that would relieve this panic, restore commodity values, dissipate our bread lines, and bring back to the American people a reasonable measure of prosperity without imposing extra taxes upon them."

But opponents of the plan ridicule the claims made for it.

The proposal "would exhaust our gold reserves and shove us off the gold standard and make the dollar look like thirty cents," declares Representative Fish, Republican, New York, as quoted by the Associated Press.

"It is, in the last analysis, the same old story of soft money against sound money. All it requires is a few gallons of lubricating oil and a few bales of paper for printing money."



"Boys Will Be Boys"
—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

"I am convinced," said Senator Robinson, "that the legislation will produce harmful results that will more than offset the benefits to be anticipated." And he went on:

"If, as some propose, currency or Federal Reserve notes may be issued in payment of adjusted service certificates, why all this confusion and controversy about increasing taxes to balance the budget, if it can be accomplished by the simple process of printing money?"

How do the veterans themselves feel about the bonus proposal?

The Veterans of Foreign Wars are stoutly pushing it, we read. One thousand former soldiers marched to the Capitol and handed Congress an enormous petition, said to contain the names of 2,240,000 veterans and non-veterans who favor the bonus.

But the American Legion appears split over the issue. The storm broke when the White House announced it had been assured by Henry L. Stevens, National Commander, that the Legion is standing "solidly behind" the action taken at its last convention in refusing to ask further bonus legislation. Only twenty-three Legion posts out of the 10,400 had "kicked over" on the bonus, said Mr. Stevens.

Immediately, his statement was challenged. Typical of the reaction was the demand sent to Mr. Stevens by twenty-three posts in Minneapolis that a poll be taken of all posts in the nation.

On the other hand, the Willard Straight post in New York City sent a wire to the National Commander—

"We demand discontinuance of Washington lobby and all attempts to coerce Congress to vote additional billions and special privileges which will thereby degrade patriotism of war service, imperil government finances, gouge taxpayers, and make the word 'veteran' synonymous with panhandler and grafter."

The post favored "more generous payments to dependents of those killed in war service, and equalization of benefits to bona-fide war-disabled veterans."

In this connection, the telegram declared that—

"Facts show that statutes sponsored by the American Legion discriminate against widows and other dependents of veterans killed in war service, and favor living veterans receiving payments for disabilities having nothing to do with the war.

"Is this because dead veterans cast no votes?"

Startling figures to show the enormous drain on the country for the benefit of veterans are contained in an article by Talcott Powell of the New York *World-Telegram:*

"If the trend of government and of war-veteran expense continues at the present rate, veterans' relief will swallow the United States Treasury in twenty-one years. That is shown by a careful statistical charting of the trends of Treasury revenues and expenditures for veterans.

"Veterans' relief will absorb the income tax, and more, this fiscal year. Last year's bill was $1,000,000,000. To visualize that more clearly, it was more than the total estimated expense of the Japanese Government for 1932, more than twice the total assets of the Canadian Government, and about 75 per cent. of the assessed valuation of all land in Colorado, one of the richest mining States in the world.

"One out of every six men who served with the Army in the World War is now receiving benefits.

"The demobilized service men in all the country's wars have received almost $15,000,000,000 to date. Under legislation already existing, World War veterans will get $100,000,000,000 by the time the last benefit is paid.

"Despite this situation, Congress, under pressure of a powerful veterans' lobby, is planning additional enormous grants.

"And, speaking broadly, the mounting expense is due, not to the money going to the dependents of those killed in the war, or to those wounded in the war, or those mentally or physically incapacitated in the war, but to those who have been added outside of the zone which encompasses such cases."

A few quotations will give the tenor of editorial comment, most of which, as stated, opposes the bonus.

"When $1 out of every $4 spent by the Government goes for the aid and relief of veterans, it is time to call a halt," declares the Birmingham *News.* "In times like these, particularly, it is imperative to call a halt."

"To require the payment of an additional two billion dollars," says the Omaha *World-Herald,* "whether by laying still heavier taxes, by the issuance of bonds, or by the issuance of fiat currency, will upset the heroic effort being made to restore the national finances to a sound and healthful condition."

"Patriotism just now," thinks the Kansas City *Journal-Post,* "calls for a halt in demands for more funds out of the public treasury."

From another angle, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* avers that "the veterans themselves for their own sakes and for the sake of the nation should urge Congress to lay this proposal aside." And here is the comment of the Newark *Evening News:*

"It is unfair beyond reason to regard every veteran of the World War as a leech on the nation's wealth, but that stigma is being fastened upon him."

Spokesman for the minority is the Houston *Post,* which says:

"Democratic leadership in Congress is now presented with a rare opportunity to serve the country by taking the initiative in putting through the Patman bill which, while paying a debt owed to the veterans, will provide for an increase in the National currency that is badly needed at this time to hasten economic recovery."

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on Outraged by the Lindbergh Fraud

N ITS VICIOUSNESS."

way the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*
ransom trick played upon the
dnapers of their child.
tortured parents carries human
es the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette.*
the presence of the persons who
inct of humanity, every ideal of
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vell," asserts the Brooklyn *Daily*
own of law and order as truly as
al daring." And the Troy *Times*

lisgrace to this nation.
spectacle of criminal supremacy,
stand by powerless, blocked and
extort money from the distrest
ently are planning to make further

stood that fear that harm may be
e for unusual procedure, but that
etection in the nation—perhaps
h degree as in this famous case—
s indeed sad commentary upon our
eals of liberty and justice."

ece of news, disappointing as it is,
Herald, "for it indicates that the
act has been established with the
ossible to reestablish it."
ie move promptly made by Dr.
wo-year-old retired public-school
iel Lindbergh's intermediary, and
ietery, according to the press.
vertisements inserted in the Bronx
, who is active in welfare work,
he kidnapers, we read. Over the
printed this notice:
crossed me? Please better direc-

une recounts the meeting between
:

e newspapers and answering letters
meeting between Dr. Condon and
t. Raymond's Cemetery on April 2

waited in an automobile a block
a bush, which partly hid the kid-
ontained the $50,000 in $5, $10,

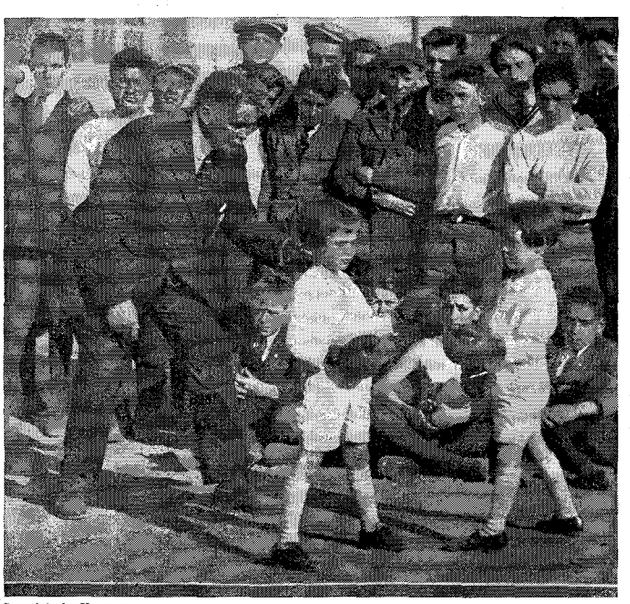
that the box contained the re-
erence followed between two or
id the bush in the cemetery. Then
e. He rushed with it back to the
lbergh waited.
child would be found on board a
was named, off Gayhead, a point
tha's Vineyard, an island off the

hours must be permitted to elapse
the designated place, and the note

further stated that on the boat two women would be found in charge of the baby; that they must not be molested in any way, because they were innocent of any criminal connection with the kidnaping.

"Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. Condon drove back to the gray-brown three-story house on Decatur Avenue, which has now become the headquarters of the hunt, and after a brief consultation with Col. Henry Breckinridge, who was waiting, Colonel Lindbergh telephoned to the Sikorsky Aircraft Company at Bridgeport and requested the immediate use of an amphibion plane.

"It was three o'clock on Sunday morning, April 3, that Colonel Lindbergh, Breckinridge, Dr. Condon, and a friend set



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"Jafsie" Is Interested in Children

Colonel Lindbergh's intermediary, Dr. John F. Condon, who handed the kidnapers the $50,000 ransom after negotiating with them through newspaper advertisements signed "Jafsie." Here he is shown refereeing a bout between two of his young friends.

out by automobile for Bridgeport. When they arrived about sunrise, the requested plane was waiting for them.

"The party took the air, and for hours the waters of the sound were searched in vain. Lindbergh landed at Cuttyhunk briefly for lunch. The search was resumed in the afternoon, but with no better success."

THE story of the ransom swindle became known after the news leaked out that Colonel Lindbergh had asked the aid of the Government in tracing, through their serial numbers, the bills handed over to the gang.

Press reports said that, while it appeared that the father was inclined to believe he had been double-crossed, Dr. Condon thought the kidnapers had failed to return the baby as they agreed because of the close watch maintained by boats around Martha's Vineyard.

"There is apparently no end to which modern crime will not go," says *The Ohio State Journal*, but it adds—

"One thing America can do about it.

"It can at least vow vengeance not only against the Lindbergh kidnapers, not merely against the perpetrators of the hundreds of kidnapings (most of them still a secret) that have taken place the length and breadth of the land in recent years, but against the entire system of racketeering and gangsterism, of which kidnaping is a part. . . .

"The American people, in the last analysis, hold their own fate in their own hands. Crime is the great challenge of our American democracy."

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Bankers, Clergy, Lawyers, Doctors—All Damper

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY of special classes now render their verdict.

We should say "verdicts," for on the main question there is still one class to hold the fort against unanimity—that of the nation's clergy.

The special jurors are balloters of the picked classes, mostly professional, which we have canvassed as a significant supplement to the nation-wide Prohibition poll.

We interrupt the regular poll reports this week, in the home-stretch of the referendum, to give our readers without delay the returns of these exciting special polls. They come as an important interlude between the ninth and tenth reports of the big poll. (Watch, by the way, for the tenth, and final, report next week.)

The special polls are counted separately, as a sort of annex to the big poll—a lofty penthouse on a shoulder of the sky-scraper, with an extra fine view of past and future, of history in the making and of the look of the weather.

We expect the penthouse dwellers to see more than the man in the street. Let's hope they profit by what they see.

These special polls are of particular interest to our subscribers. They receive ballots. They're one of the favored classes—dwellers in a tip-top penthouse where they enjoy a complete vista of the world, fresh every week.

Now with the eye of imagination we see the Special Jury, almost half a million strong, march into the country-wide court-room.

Order in the court! Isn't it exciting!

WONDER WHEN HE WILL CATCH UP WITH US!
THE PEOPLE
LITERARY DIGEST = STRAW VOTE =
POPULAR SHOWDOWN ON PROHIBITION
I'VE DECIDED TO GO THE OTHER WAY!
CONGRESSIONAL SHOWDOWN ON PROHIBITION

"You Keep Goin' Your Way, I'll Keep Goin' Mine!"

—Seibel in the Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

THIS dry-wet jury is in five divisions. First come 77,860 bankers. They're first because "banker" begins with "b." Besides, everybody imagines that bankers know a great deal about prosperity, even if they don't know just how to coax it back at this moment; and some of our dry friends think we will never have prosperity if we don't keep the Eighteenth Amendment, while some of our wet friends vow that if we only get rid of it we'll be paving the way for prosperity to come right back.

Well, however much the bankers may know about it, here they are to have their say—not only the big ones in the fabulous Wall Street area, but thousands of small-town and village bankers of the kind who attend one's own church and hold a mortgage on the dear old farm.

How, then, do the bankers vote in the poll?

This way:

For Continuance, 26,608; for Repeal, 51,252.

Something less than two-to-one wet—65.83 per cent.

In our 1930 Prohibition poll, 84,824 bankers voted as follows:

For Enforcement, 35,210; Modification (Light Wines and Beer), 15,096; Repeal, 34,518.

If the Modification and Repeal totals be added together, the 1930 wet percentage comes out at 58.50, indicating a wet gain in 1932 of 7.33 per cent. But the drys argued in 1930 that the Modification vote was dry, or largely dry. Our arithmetical readers can figure out for themselves what a tidy wet gain the bankers would now show if their 1930 Modification vote were counted as dry, or even half-dry.

Looking over the returns, we find that dry bankers outnumber their wet confrères in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. And the driest of these is Tennessee.

The bankers of Kansas are drier than the Kansans at large, as shown by the big poll.

THE bankers of Wyoming and the District of Columbia appear to be five-to-one wet. This may be of interest to President Hoover, who recently exprest a keen desire to make the District of Columbia a model dry community. Our special polls show a strong wet sentiment not only among its bankers, but also among its clergy, lawyers, doctors, and DIGEST subscribers.

Idaho bankers, despite Senator Borah's well-known principles, run well over three-to-one for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Now for the clergy. We all know how vigorously they take sides on the dry-wet problem, and how some of them even proclaim a divine origin for the Eighteenth Amendment, while others of the cloth deplore it as a piece of well-meant but mistaken human policy.

A dampish drift in clerical sentiment is indicated by our special poll figures.

Apropos of which we read with interest some editorial comments in *The Lutheran*, hitherto ranked among the more rational dry organs of religious opinion. After some tolerant remarks about the DIGEST poll, it continues (we abbreviate slightly):

"So far as the editor of *The Lutheran* is concerned, he has held that the absolute prohibition of alcohol as a constituent of beverages is desirable.

"The regard for the law during the first two years after its passage amply proved the contentions of those who had reasonable expectations of the results of its enactment. We therefore have no reason to change our attitude relative to the desirability of eliminating this source of social evil.

"But none of us at the present moment is satisfied with the apparent inability of the law to have back of it a sufficiently strong public sentiment to gain reasonable enforcement. The unwillingness of millions of citizens to uphold this altruistic measure is said by many honorable citizens not only to have opened the way for smuggling and the illicit manufacturing of poisonous liquor, but to have financed racketeering.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST'S poll and recent voting in Congress indicate uncertainty as to the wisdom of continuing the Amendment.

"Certain phases of the situation seem to us clear enough for

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Returns of Literary Digest Special Classified Polls

For Continuance or Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment

ers		Clergy			Lawyers			Physicians			Digest Subscribers			
or peal	Total	For Continuance	For Repeal	Total	For Continuance	For Repeal	Total	For Continuance	For Repeal	Total	For Continuance	For Repeal	Total	States
7	654	363	115	478	193	315	508	236	418	654	1,354	1,959	3,313	Alabama
0	83	47	61	108	28	153	181	35	116	151	431	1,123	1,554	Arizona
0	674	358	102	460	248	330	578	290	376	666	1,096	1,255	2,351	Arkansas
8	1,815	782	723	1,505	473	1,811	2,284	867	2,321	3,188	8,858	19,733	28,591	California
5	547	171	180	351	210	444	654	188	472	660	1,717	2,756	4,473	Colorado
9	5,183	244	322	566	85	664	749	113	659	772	1,474	5,235	6,709	Connecticut
2	118	42	30	72	17	58	75	5	58	63	424	894	1,318	Delaware
4	89	58	246	*304	99	426	525	69	271	340	784	2,036	2,820	Dis't of Columbia
3	628	369	139	508	221	768	989	162	530	692	2,037	5,020	7,057	Florida
5	766	369	73	442	268	525	793	165	451	616	1,534	2,734	4,268	Georgia
1	251	58	41	99	70	190	260	56	139	195	663	1,167	1,830	Idaho
4	4,193	1,274	1,400	2,674	665	2,429	3,094	940	3,352	4,292	5,632	18,079	23,711	Illinois
0	4,522	950	531	1,481	533	1,174	1,707	571	1,467	2,038	3,177	6,271	9,448	Indiana
7	2,033	785	465	1,250	417	624	1,041	425	810	1,235	2,363	3,168	5,531	Iowa
1	2,090	703	392	1,095	339	438	777	474	604	1,078	2,692	2,517	5,209	Kansas
3	1,644	588	279	867	362	718	1,080	470	839	1,309	2,190	4,167	6,357	Kentucky
5	879	134	319	453	83	573	656	122	517	639	825	3,619	4,444	Louisiana
4	787	199	122	321	110	241	351	90	296	386	1,104	1,739	2,843	Maine
0	1,239	320	424	744	156	758	914	120	753	873	1,779	5,310	7,089	Maryland
0	1,647	767	921	1,688	366	1,873	2,239	554	1,890	2,444	7,661	16,983	24,644	Massachusetts
7	2,300	683	551	1,234	270	1,152	1,422	388	1,533	1,921	4,122	10,829	14,951	Michigan
4	2,488	656	596	1,252	357	1,032	1,389	360	943	1,303	3,353	7,468	10,821	Minnesota
7	571	276	65	341	130	297	427	179	297	476	821	1,217	2,038	Mississippi
8	2,403	737	779	1,516	517	1,233	1,750	562	1,567	2,129	3,205	7,614	10,819	Missouri
5	473	118	225	343	92	270	362	52	160	212	729	2,238	2,967	Montana
4	1,246	366	312	678	285	481	766	223	475	698	1,862	2,540	4,402	Nebraska
6	61	6	9	15	4	80	84	5	45	50	87	458	545	Nevada
2	296	154	112	266	38	102	140	59	259	318	926	1,453	2,379	New Hampshire
7	2,657	737	787	1,524	312	1,932	2,244	261	1,839	2,100	6,259	26,806	33,065	New Jersey
0	98	50	67	117	20	89	109	21	85	106	311	801	1,112	New Mexico
9	7,351	1,223	2,640	3,863	952	6,454	7,406	1,017	6,559	7,576	14,000	61,029	75,029	New York
2	1,311	893	130	1,023	336	615	951	318	647	965	2,265	2,831	5,096	North Carolina
6	722	181	168	349	99	246	345	47	200	247	736	1,403	2,139	North Dakota
1	3,509	1,448	1,170	2,618	830	2,293	3,123	1,049	2,861	3,910	9,458	21,622	31,080	Ohio
5	987	455	117	572	342	655	997	285	517	802	1,752	2,318	4,070	Oklahoma
3	492	131	108	239	154	377	531	136	326	462	1,293	2,706	3,999	Oregon
0	6,824	2,403	2,028	4,431	785	2,474	3,259	1,383	4,474	5,857	16,070	38,903	54,973	Pennsylvania
5	109	81	184	265	29	173	202	37	203	240	647	1,747	2,394	Rhode Island
8	417	395	62	457	117	321	438	111	387	498	918	1,388	2,306	South Carolina
2	644	185	209	394	143	246	389	76	211	287	858	1,151	2,009	South Dakota
0	1,452	727	115	842	286	544	830	377	573	950	2,035	2,565	4,600	Tennessee
9	2,711	903	456	1,359	657	1,295	1,952	724	1,381	2,105	5,065	8,771	13,836	Texas
0	191	13	13	26	46	127	173	33	123	156	659	1,337	1,996	Utah
7	290	138	67	205	45	106	151	64	99	163	812	1,212	2,024	Vermont
6	1,834	707	158	865	245	888	1,133	289	789	1,078	2,483	4,988	7,471	Virginia
8	780	309	249	558	167	560	727	154	554	708	2,225	5,335	7,560	Washington
5	1,189	495	143	638	258	579	837	223	718	941	1,953	3,287	5,240	West Virginia
0	3,580	439	1,164	1,603	123	448	571	191	1,069	1,260	1,669	6,282	7,951	Wisconsin
2	206	35	35	70	29	121	150	17	55	72	310	942	1,252	Wyoming
6	826	399	80	479	125	123	248	177	171	348	1,135	941	2,076	State Unknown
2	77,860	23,924	19,684	43,608	12,736	39,825	52,561	14,770	45,459	60,229	135,813	337,947	473,760	Totals

*allots were mailed to 797 clergymen in the District of Columbia, whose names and addresses are in the latest Denominational Year Books and (or) the st for Washington (as well as that for the whole country) includes *all* clergymen of *all* denominations. This note is appended because the figures for ned by this current poll) were singled out for special criticism.

t of these is that the whole question
the people for an explicit decision.
be, who on moral grounds favor
olic beverages, we can not dodge the
ate was enlisted in 1920 to complete
truction had largely but not entirely
refuses or is unable to do what was
en conditions must revert back to

t if possible whether racketeering is
oholic beverages or a separate effect
ion. Reports from Chicago that
that the sale of beer financed the
In our opinion, bad as the saloons
The drys should demand data on

vils is a present duty, the size and
a.

anding an appeal to the people
knowledge that return of power to
storation of the old régime. They
t to quit talking of restoring the
ace from which it can be sold."

ubts will help to explain the drift in
our tabulation. We mailed ballots
l denominations all over the United
ve received 43,608 marked ballots,
19,684 for Repeal.

not voting!

ll in 1930 was drier than this one.
allots marked for enforcement and

19,776 for modification or repeal. There seems to be a dry loss of 2.73 per cent. If, as we pointed out in the case of the bankers, the modification vote of 1930 be considered as partly dry, the advance of the wet clergy in the present poll will be, of course, proportionately greater. And the same rule applies to the lawyers, physicians, and Digest subscribers.

Here's a curiosity. The clergy of North Carolina and Tennessee are respectively 87.29 and 86.34 dry, while those of Kansas are only 64.20 per cent. dry.

Another: The clergy of Louisiana are 70.42 per cent. wet, while those of neighboring Mississippi are 80.93 per cent. dry.

Coming to the lawyers, we find 52,561 of them splitting thus: Continuance, 12,736; Repeal, 39,825. Three to one wet. In 1930 their combined Repeal-Modification percentage was 71.15.

Not a single State goes dry in its lawyer vote. Even Kansas comes out 56.38 per cent. wet.

The doctors also vote three-to-one wet, without a single dry State. They are almost 6 per cent. wetter than their Repeal-Modification votes in 1930.

Last but not least, our own family, the Digest subscribers, come forward with the banner return of 473,760 marked ballots, 135,813 for Continuance, 337,947 for Repeal. A wet percentage of 71.33. In 1930 our subscribers gave a Repeal-Modification combined percentage of 60.59.

We've only skimmed the surface of these special poll returns. Our readers will find them full of surprizes and food for thought and research.

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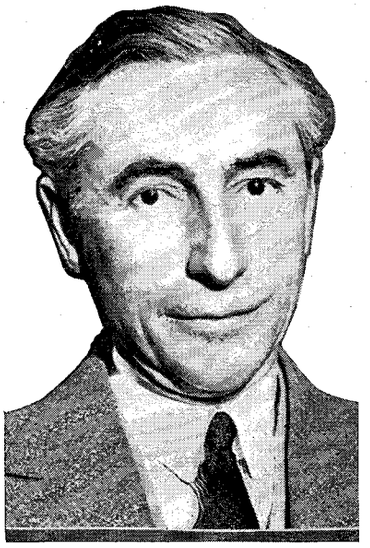
Our Peace Plan Pains the French

A PRELIMINARY BOUT IT WAS, but snappy, scrappy, choppy, and fiery enough to bring ringside observers to their feet, and to focus the eyes of the world anew upon the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

It dramatizes with crystal-cut sharpness the clash between two almost irreconcilable theories of world peace.

On April 11, Hugh Gibson, our suave Ambassador to Belgium and head of the American delegation, voiced the American proposal for the abolition of poison gases, tanks, and heavy mobile guns, declaring that "in the abolition of aggressive weapons we have ready to our hand the key to the great problem of disarmament."



International

Protagonist

Hugh Gibson wakes up disarmament delegates with the proposal to outlaw tanks, poison gases, and heavy guns.

"It is difficult for me to believe that we can fail to take this step which will, perhaps, justify the faith of the peoples in whose name we are here assembled."

As Hugh Gibson finishes, delegates from Great Britain, Italy, Germany, and the lesser nations voice their warm approval of this "concrete first step."

Meanwhile, sitting rigidly next to our spokesman, Premier Tardieu of France was savagely underscoring his copy of the American proposal. Finally, John T. Whitaker tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he leapt into the verbal battle with a staccato machine-gun fire of withering arguments.

France's delegate was merely warming up in preparation for the morrow, when, if we may credit P. J. Philip of the New York *Times*, his Gallic oratory took on the aspect of one of those disputed tanks "crushing everything in its path, and shooting out arguments like machine-gun bullets."

Just what was the American proposal that set off these fireworks? Ambassador Gibson had submitted in his address the following tentative resolutions for the abolition of "aggressive weapons," for immediate consideration by the General Commission:

"1. (a) That the following weapons are of a peculiarly aggressive value against land defenses: Tanks, heavy mobile guns and gases; and as such should be abolished; and

"(b) To request the Land Commission to draw up and submit to the General Commission a plan for scrapping tanks and mobile guns exceeding 155 millimeters in caliber, and for the abolition of the use of gases in war.

"2. (a) That an undertaking by the States not to avail themselves of the aforementioned weapons in the event of war is equally essential; and

"(b) To request the Political Commission to draw up and submit to the General Commission texts for these purposes."

PREMIER TARDIEU countered by an effort to have the American proposal shelved by the Steering Committee, our press correspondents cable, and reiterated the French proposal "that the only way to achieve security and some measure of disarmament is to place at the disposal of the League of Nations all heavy guns and all big ships, airplanes, and submarines, with their crews."

He refused to recognize any distinction between aggressive and defensive arms. As directly quoted in the New York *Times*, the fiery French diplomat addrest these remarks directly to Mr. Gibson and Sir John Simon, chief of the British delegation:

"I would like some one to prove to me that it will be impossible to manufacture in secret certain types of guns and certain types of airplanes. Hence we must have control; we must have penalties.

"There was a certain moment, gentlemen, when by virtue of budgetary circumstances, of military circumstances, and of technical circumstances—there was a moment when there did not exist a single big battle-ship, not a single submarine, not a single military airplane, when there was no heavy artillery.

"We were in precisely such a position as seems now to inspire certain of our colleagues—and those among the most eminent—with a hope of security. That year when the world found itself in this situation was the year 1905. Those among you who lived through it will scarcely remember it as an epoch when the sentiment of security was in Europe either general or justified."

Wide World

Antagonist

Premier Andre Tardieu of France denounces the American plan for the abolition of "aggressive arms."

THE press of Paris cheers its champion to the echo. It accuses Hugh Gibson of playing into the hands of Germany. *Figaro* bluntly charges Mr. Gibson with a deliberate attempt to "torpedo" the French plan, *L'Intransigeant* calls the American plan a "maneuver to isolate France." The much-quoted and influential "Pertinax" of the *Journal des Débats* is quoted by the New York *Times* to this effect:

"When one reflects that the United States is precisely the country most resolved to shirk all international responsibility, one is certainly forced to judge the American maneuver severely. It is amusing that America, thinking of its naval aircraft-carriers, took care not to insert bombing planes in the list of offensive arms to abolish."

THE British press, with few exceptions, greets the proposal of the United States as "something tangible and concrete—a starting-point." Representative is this comment of the London *Times*, as cabled to its New York namesake:

"It might have been thought that the country which has consistently put security in the forefront of its aims, would have welcomed a scheme which was explicitly designed to weaken the prospect of unprovoked aggression.

"The proposal made by Mr. Gibson seems to offer an opportunity for a beginning to be made."

This head-on collision between Hugh Gibson and André Tardieu leads some American dailies—such as the Springfield *Republican*—to believe that "something has been started" at Geneva at last. "Geneva comes to life!" exclaims the Washington *Evening Star*, while the Syracuse *Post-Standard* believes that the conference now reaches its most crucial moment.

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The "Angry Warrior's" Blast

"A DIRECT SMASH IN THE NOSE for Mr. Roosevelt."

That is what Alfred E. Smith gave New York's Governor, according to Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore *Sun*.

"It was Smith with his fighting blood up" as he hammered away at the Jefferson Day victory celebration of the Democratic party in Washington.

He was, indeed, "an angry warrior," adds Edward T. Folliard of the Washington *Post*, and other correspondents agree that Smith, altho he did not mention him by name, was striking directly at Franklin D. Roosevelt, to-day the outstanding contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

"His face a riotous red," says Mr. Folliard, "his eyes flashing, the 1928 Democratic nominee shouted that 'This is no time for demagogs.'"

A buzz of speculation sweeps the country—how will this fighting speech affect the political situation?

"Mr. Smith's speech was universally accepted," writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "as his reply to the speech of Governor Roosevelt last week, in which Mr. Roosevelt declared himself to be for the 'little fellow' and the 'forgotten man.'" In a straight-from-the-shoulder declaration, Mr. Smith said:

"I have recently stated that while I would accept a nomination for the Presidency if it were tendered me by the convention, until the convention assembled, I would not be for or against any candidate.

"I announce to-night an exception to that statement. I will take off my coat and vest and fight to the end against any candidate who persists in any demagogic appeal to the masses of the working people of the country to destroy themselves by setting class against class and rich against poor."

But in addition to this fiery attack, Mr. Smith also startled his hearers, we read, by calling for a new deal on the war debts by "forgetting" them for twenty years. This plan has stirred enormous interest both here and in Europe. Again quoting Mr. Folliard:

"Smith, after pointing out that because of Europe's war debt, and because of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, American exports have fallen off in the last year 50 per cent., declared that the country should 'cut through all the red tape and deal with the problem on a pure business basis.'"

Quoting Mr. Smith direct:

"Let us say to the nations of Europe who owe us money, that we will forget all about it for twenty years, and not only will we do that, but we will write off as paid each year 25 per cent. of the gross value of American products which they buy from us.

"This, in effect, is to say to any nation which owes us money, if it purchases $100,000,000 of our cotton, we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness. If it will buy $100,000,000 of our wheat, our fruit, our tobacco, or any of our manufactured products, we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness.

"Figures here used are arbitrary and are intended only to express the principle. This will help the farmer and the laborer; it will help the mill-owner; it will help the manufacturer; it will help the railroads and the transportation industries, and in turn help all the various lines of activities that are dependent upon the railroads, and help solve the problem of unemployment generally."

The Smith retort to Roosevelt "was crushing and deserved," says the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.). Mr. Smith, it adds, "performed a public service in adding his effective castigation to Governor Roosevelt's dangerous blunder."

However, the Roosevelt camp has its own view of the matter. As Arthur Krock, correspondent of the New York *Times*, tells us:

"Privately the Roosevelt leaders said that all the direct and indirect opposition to the Roosevelt candidacy which for a year had come from the neighborhood of the national committee and Mr. Smith had helped them.

"They saw, they said, no reason to attempt to discourage it now, believing that Mr. Smith was fast putting himself in the position of an envious man who did not want one of his oldest friends to have that which he could not have himself.

"'But it won't work,' said one of the Governor's managers. "'Nobody wants Roosevelt but the people.'"

The immediate effect of the speech, upon party leaders present, according to Mr. Sullivan, "was to make them feel that the chance of Roosevelt getting the Presidential nomination was diminished." And he concludes:

"In the status which the situation has now reached, it is recognized that Smith is not fighting for the nomination for himself, but is striving earnestly to prevent the party from making what he regards as an unfortunate nomination.

"Smith in this rôle will have great influence in the convention."

Our National "Dishonor Roll"

"THE MOST LAWLESS among the great civilized and industrial nations of the world."

With this indictment, Dr. Frederick Hoffman, consulting statistician of *The Spectator*, an insurance publication of New York, concludes his analysis of our national homicide record for 1931.

Here are the coldly statistical facts upon which Dr. Hoffman bases his pessimistic conclusions:

"The country's mounting homicide record has doubled during the past thirty years.

"Approximately 12,000 lives are thus sacrificed annually, at the average age of thirty-one.

"The consecutive record for thirty-one American cities, with a 25,000,000 population in 1931, shows a progressive rise in the homicide death-rate from 5.1 per 100,000 in 1900 to 8.5 in 1920, and 10.8 in 1931."

These figures represent all deaths resulting from "wilful actions representing various degrees of responsibility from involuntary manslaughter to deliberate murder."

This is our national roll-call of dishonor, laments the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, admitting that "America still holds the unenviable position at the top of the list of the homicide records of the world." To support this dismal conclusion, the Philadelphia daily compares our records with those of typical foreign cities:

"For the same period, Canada's rate was 1.6.

"The fifty-three leading cities of the world averaged 3.5.

"London had 0.8 and Liverpool 0.5. In other words, for every 109 homicides in the United States, London had eight, the Canadian cities sixteen, and the cities of the world, averaged, had thirty-five."

Dr. Hoffman's cold, relentless figures shock the press from coast to coast, and no daily doubts their soundness. Many, too, agree with the indignant statistician, when he quotes a French authority to the effect that we "should legislate against the revolver with as much severity as against drugs." For, insists Dr. Hoffman:

"The means to murder, chiefly concealable firearms, are readily obtainable anywhere, for it is a profitable trade.

"Murder by firearms constitutes from two-thirds to three-fourths of all the deaths due to homicide, according to the localities.

"The greatest of all scandals is the facility with which gangsters can obtain machine-guns and employ them in open warfare against each other, and on occasion against the public at large. It also is a profitable trade which Congress apparently is reluctant to interfere with."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* concludes that public apathy is the crime behind this homicide "habit."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

MOST people who are said to be acting the fool aren't acting.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

IN Newfoundland the Premier led a mob, but only by a couple of steps.—*Fort Myers News-Press.*

THE stop-Roosevelt movement will operate just as soon as, if, and when it catches up with him.—*Dallas News.*

IT stacks up about like this: An optimist has no money, and a pessimist won't lend you any.—*Thomaston Times.*

EUROPE is knocking the American dollar, and hinting it isn't so good. The old saw that one never values something he gets for nothing scores one more point.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THIS is a fine condition we are in when only crooks can make ends meet.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

PROSPERITY will be here when our financiers are too busy to tell us that prosperity is here.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

BUTTER is $1.14 a pound in Russia. Now the Russians know which side their bread is buttered on; neither.—*Thomaston Times.*

SCIENTIST says that this universe is made up of protons, photons, electrons, and neutrons. He forgot to mention the morons—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

IF you dye a horse to win a race, that's a crime; if you dye hair to win a meal ticket, that's feminine charm or something.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WOMEN'S clothes, says a trade magazine, have fewer buttons on them than they used to have, and it is also true that women's buttons have fewer clothes on them than they used to have.—*Boston Herald.*

CONGRESS strains and perspires terribly, trying to frame a tax law that will balance the budget. One shudders to think of the agony it would go through if it had to get out and earn the money, like any other business concern.—*Kansas City Star.*

HUMOR requires contrast. Take, for example, the 1932 automobile tag and the thing to which it is attached.—*Vancouver Sun.*

WOTTA life! The bulls ate the sheep, the bears ate the bulls, and now the wolves are devouring the bears.—*Thomaston Times.*

MR. HOOVER says we can make times good by buying a car. Then, too, it's so much nicer to ride as you look for a job.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

"TALKING pictures have definitely come to stay," says a film expert. So much for the belief that they just popped in to have a chat.—*The Humorist (London).*

ANY student of economics can see that more automobiles must be sold this year so as to take care of the growing army of hitch-hikers.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

JUDGE LINDSEY says that 6,000,000 young American men are too poor to get married. Investigation would probably disclose the still more tragic fact that most of them are married.—*San Diego Union.*

A CLAIRVOYANT predicts Roosevelt's election, because all the "oo candidates are winners"—C-oo-lidge, H-oo-ver and next R-oo-sevelt. But President Hoover's "oo" offsets Governor Roosevelt's "oo," and besides that, Hoover is already there.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THEY soak the rich to make them absorb the taxes.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

THE tightest sticking things in government bureaus are the salary drawers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AFTER all, why be surprized at the country being a bit shaky when a Quaker heads it?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ANOTHER trouble in government circles seems to be too much fact finding and not enough fact facing.—*Sumter (S. C.) Item.*

THE same people who are denouncing the present DIGEST poll as padded were loud in their indorsement of the poll in 1928 which showed Hoover leading Smith.—*Tampa Tribune.*

NOT a war? Tell that ten years from now to the veterans of the Japanese Legion.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

MANY who went from rags to riches in the late boom times didn't realize that they were on a round trip.—*Boston Herald.*

GREAT BRITAIN ends her fiscal year with a comfortable surplus. Mebbe we made a mistake in 1776.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

TWO important divisions of the British Empire are back to normalcy. Ireland and England are quarreling again.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

"CONGRESS has gone tax-mad," says a head-line. Man alive, you haven't seen anything tax-mad until you interview a taxpayer.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

IT is costing the Farm Board 18 cents per year per bushel to store its millions of bushels of wheat. So, you see, somebody is making money out of wheat as a result of the Farm Board's activities.—*Southern Lumberman.*

CONGRESS is now challenging Mr. Hoover to specify on economies. It's the same Congress that, a few weeks ago, said Mr. Hoover was stealing its prerogatives by specifying economies.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SINGING increases the blood-pressure, declares a Southern doctor, but he doesn't say whose.—*Boston Herald.*

CONGRESS has proposed that the Army and Navy be consolidated. They must want to beat Notre Dame every year.—*Jackson News.*

REFLECTION persuades us that when the Filipinos shall have become competent for self-government, we shall have a lot to learn from them.—*San Diego Union.*

"A GOOD conversationalist is always appreciated at the table," says a writer. Unless it so happens that the other three are trying to play bridge.—*The Humorist.*

A FINANCIAL statement says that men everywhere are beginning to get their feet on the ground. The wonder is, we think, that the soles lasted as long as they did.—*Boston Herald.*

THE old bureau in the bedroom was a place where you hid your money so you could find it when you wanted it. A government bureau is a place where you put your money and never find it again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE solemn fact should be recognized that if this country goes ahead and abolishes Prohibition, thereby destroying the incentive for the LITERARY DIGEST's annual straw vote, some means will have to be worked out for supporting the Post-office Department.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"Who's Out of Step?"

—Page in the Louisville "Courier-Journal."

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If the Irish Free State Broke Away From Britain

"WE CAN NOT PERMIT THREATS to deter us from removing the oath of allegiance."

So President Eamon de Valera reiterated the chief slogan of his preelection campaign in a vigorous speech to his constituents.

The reply of Britain to all the shouting of De Valera and of his adherents about the oath and the land annuities is epitomized in a statement made to the House of Commons, by J. H. Thomas, Secretary for Dominions, in which he said:

"The oath of allegiance is an integral part of the Irish Treaty. The Free State is bound by the most formal and explicit undertaking to continue payment of the land annuities."

Towering above the annuities question is the prospect of the Irish Free State separated from Britain. The mere menace of such a development started ominous rumblings throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Australian Government, we read in Canberra dispatches, sent a note direct to the De Valera Government of Ireland, urging it not to take any action which would weaken the Free State's ties with the British Empire.

The document is considered historic as being the first important protest ever sent by one Dominion to another concerning its imperial relationship.

An Irish Warning to De Valera

"Next door neighbors."

—The "Irish Independent" (Dublin).

A similar protest, these dispatches relate, was issued by Premier G. W. Forbes of New Zealand. But, we are told, as befits the "most English Dominion," New Zealand's note was sent to London, not to Dublin.

THEN press cables from the British capital inform us that Prime Minister Hertzog of South Africa, who only a few years ago advocated South African secession from the British Empire, cabled President De Valera that the benefits of belonging to the "British League of Nations" far outweigh the benefits of separation.

Mr. De Valera's reply, it appears, was that the oath is an unjust conscience-test imposed upon the Irish nation under threat of war. In the Irish President's speech above cited, he put the Free State's case dramatically:

"Ireland is not a British colony. It is a nation older than Britain herself. We can not permit threats to deter us from removing the oath of allegiance. If we stand fast, no power on earth can oblige us to violate our conscience by an insincere profession of allegiance."

That the Free State is face to face with the problem of separating from Britain is apparent in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Nationalist *Cork Examiner*, which circulates chiefly over the southern half of Ireland, and is recognized as a leading daily. It says bluntly:

"The real issue now appears to be whether the people of the Free State are prepared to follow De Valera if he asks them to go to the extreme of breaking connection with the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Especially illuminating among cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the British and Irish press is the attitude on separation taken by so influential and impartial a newspaper as the Manchester *Guardian*. Most famous representative of enlightened Liberal opinion in England, *The Guardian* solemnly and deliberately avers that of course if the Free State is determined to break away from the British Commonwealth of Nations, England can not prevent it, and we read:

"Clearly the position may arise in which the Treaty of 1921, like the Treaty of Versailles, may call for reconsideration and modification. But if De Valera is frankly working for separation, and will be content with nothing else, the position is different.

"If the abolition of the oath and the retention of land annuities are only the initial stages in the process of repudiation of the treaty and the accomplishment of secession, it is little use discussing whether the form of the oath imposes an undue strain on the conscience.

"No British Government ever again will attempt to coerce Ireland by force. If the Free State Government is determined to go its way, the British Government could not impose physical obstacles.

"That is why, now that De Valera's dispatch has raised the issue of repudiation, this country should begin seriously to consider the question of separation. Threats are useless. They merely arouse ire and add a few bricks to De Valera's pedestal.

"But, if we can forbear threats, if we can keep our tempers, we may discuss formal separation of the Free State from Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a possible development. It is not one to be sought, but if the Free State chooses, this country ought not to stand in the way."

BUT the London *Times* declares:

"It is hardly to be expected that the other members of the commonwealth will acquiesce to a repudiation of the political basis of the membership and a simultaneous retention of economic advantages. De Valera can not have it both ways."

Incidentally *The Times* remarks that President De Valera's reply to Britain is "couched in terms of a Republican manifesto rather than an exchange of views between two governments." To which we have the De Valera retort in a cabled editorial from his personal organ, *The Irish Press:*

"The notes bear the impress on one hand that Ireland is assured of the justice of her demand and the right which she refuses to forego, and on the other hand that Great Britain is relying on a settlement dictated as an alternative to war, and understood to-day even by herself as unjust and unsustainable."

The Nationalist *Irish Independent* seems to represent the moderate mind among Free Staters, when it says:

"A large section of Nationalist opinion does not regard the oath as anything more than a declaration of fidelity to the Constitution. There is, however, a minority which looks at it in

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another light. If the Irish people look on the oath as an anachronism or a source of dissension, they have a right to demand abolition."

YET *The Irish Times* is manifestly alarmed at the possibility that the Free State should break away from the Crown:

"The Free State Parliament must decide whether she will become an isolated unit among the world's peoples or whether she will become under the Crown an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In light of the documents, the Dail can have no illusions."

"Dove, Did You Say? I Can't See Any Dove!"
—The "Bulletin" (Glasgow).

BUT in Northern Ireland, the Belfast *Telegraph* remarks, in a superior, not to say disdainful, tone:

"The claim that as an ancient nation Ireland can not be considered on the same level as the Dominions with regard to the Constitution is making it a form of snobbery rather than an enlightened patriotism."

In similar vein, the Belfast *Northern Whig* asserts proudly that "the Republican secessionists may excommunicate themselves if they please, but Ulster's link to the Empire remains forever unbroken."

To understand better perhaps the whole controversy raging over the oath, it is well to remember that the constitutional existence of the Irish Free State rests upon an agreement entered into by British and Irish delegations, and signed on December 6, 1921. This agreement is generally referred to as the Treaty, as is noted in a Bulletin of the British Library of Information (New York), and the second Article provides that:

"The position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practise, and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown, or the representative of the Crown, and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State."

The fourth Article of the Treaty provides:

"The oath to be taken by Members of Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form:

"'I . . . do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by Law established and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V, his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.'"

Munition-Makers Balk Disarmament

DISARMAMENT'S WORST ENEMY is the munition-maker, and as long as the scandal of private manufacture of arms and free sale of them continues, talk about disarming is talk, and nothing more.

This is the cynical cry of various French and English editors as the delegates of the fifty-four governments participating in the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva come together again after a month's interlude.

It is hopeless to expect anything from such a conference, declares Paul Faure, a French deputy, and he adds that no progress can be made so long as groups of rich and powerful financiers and industrial magnates have something to gain by making preparations for war and making war itself through their control of newspapers and governments.

In the Paris *Peuple*, a Syndicalist organ, Deputy Faure goes on to deplore the killing and destruction at Shanghai, all of which means profits for the munition-makers. And the London *New Statesman and Nation*, in similar vein, wonders how many people realize that fortunes are being made in Europe out of arming China and Japan. This weekly bases its remarks on interesting details afforded by the German press, and we read:

"The names of the ships with their dates of sailing are given: they show that large freights of explosives, bombs, machine-guns, airplane parts, and revolvers have left the harbors of the Elbe, bound for Japan during February.

"The Skoda factories in Czecho-Slovakia sent 700 boxes of munitions via Hamburg to Japan, and on the following day a Norwegian steamer, *Zoward*, took 4,000 boxes of explosives from Germany on its way to Japan. And so on from day to day.

"The German chemical industry has sent huge quantities of acid to Japan for making explosives, and in one case 2,600 crates of chemicals were declared as 'pianos.'"

THE Skoda works in Czecho-Slovakia, controlled by the Schneider-Creusot firm in France, according to this London weekly, have done very well "out of this war." Already 18,000 bombs and 2,300 gas bombs have been shipped to Japan, and it adds:

"The Japanese Military Commission was in Czecho-Slovakia in February, and this visit is probably not unconnected with the big contract for bombs to be shipped via Trieste, on which the Skoda works were busy shortly afterwards.

"In France, the Schneider works at Creusot have received a contract for twenty heavy tanks, and the French automobile factory at Dijon is making 4,000 heavy airplane bombs for Japan.

"In Poland, the Japanese have given contracts to firms in Eastern Upper Silesia amounting to more than $3,000,000.

"From the United States, according to a declaration made in the House of Representatives, munitions worth $180,000,000 have been shipped to Japan.

"Great Britain has only had a small share in this traffic. During December, 1931, munitions valued £29,648, and during January valued £12,285, were sold to Japan.

"One is not surprized that there are forces in the press and elsewhere directly working to prevent agreement about disarmament at Geneva."

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French Fears of Hitler

ADOLF HITLER'S POWER for mischief in Germany has really increased, the French think.

This, too, in spite of the fact that the April 11 run-off election gave Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, second President of the German Republic, a plurality of nearly 6,000,000 votes over the National Socialist candidate, "handsome Adolf."

The eighty-four-year-old President of the Reich, it is recalled, failed to receive a majority of the votes cast in the first election on March 13, by only a little over 150,000 votes. But, in the run-off election he had a clear majority of 2,235,794 over the combined vote of his two opponents.

The preliminary official final vote, as announced in the Berlin press by the Election Commissioner, is:

Von Hindenburg	19,359,642
Hitler	13,417,460
Thaelmann (Communist)	3,706,388
Invalid	8,204
Total vote	36,491,694

What disquiets French observers is that Hitler made a gain of 2,000,000 votes since the first election. Then, without waiting to congratulate his victorious rival, say Berlin press dispatches, Hitler issued a statement from his headquarters in Munich, calling upon his followers to gird themselves for the Prussian Diet elections on April 24, in an effort to march a step farther toward the goal he calls "German liberation." A clear picture of French fears is provided by Leland Stowe, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*. He writes:

"The French now believe that the German Republic, during the period of its severest tests, and in fear of the Prussian elections, will register other Fascist advances which gradually may lead toward an eventual capitulation by Chancellor Heinrich Bruening to Herr Hitler, with a coalition under these two leaders, or, finally, to an outright Hitlerite government.

"Even the semiofficial *Temps* envisages Dr. Bruening, having failed to defeat Hitlerism, being obliged to compromise with its leader, adding, 'now a miracle, a prodigious reversal of the German conscience, is needed in order that a National Socialist experiment, either by Hitler's taking power or by collaboration of the present Government with the Nazi chief, may be avoided.'"

THE Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives a close-up of the Nazis, in which we see them from a new angle:

"The unswerving loyalty of Hindenburg to the Constitution, and Chancellor Bruening's stedfast purpose to carry the country through the economic depression, and the powerful defensive preparations made by the Reichs-banner and the 'Iron Front,' may yet save the Republic and its democratic institutions.

"But there is latent civil war in Germany, and that the counter-revolution, after having been defeated in 1920 (when the Kappist insurrection was broken by the general strike), and in 1923 (when the Hitler rising was crusht in Munich and the offensive against wages and the eight-hour day was beaten off by a long series of strikes), has again become an immediate menace can no longer be seriously disputed.

"The German authorities could put an end to the warlike preparations of the Nazis with the greatest ease if they wished to."

Apparently that is just what the German Government did on April 13 when Hitler's National Socialist "storm troops" were declared "illegal" throughout the country. President von Hindenburg signed a decree, according to Berlin Associated Press dispatches, which is in effect an order for the dissolution of 400,000 Nazis organized on military lines. We read further:

"The material confiscated in the raids on Hitler's meeting places, last month, together with evidence found in other States, particularly in Bavaria and Hesse, was said to have left no doubt in the minds of the authorities of the subversive character of the Nazi 'troops.'

"This is not only a heavy blow to the Nazi movement but is a matter of bread and butter for hundreds and thousands of unemployed who receive food and clothing as members of Hitler's private army. By the admission of Ernst Roehm, its chief of staff, at least 80 per cent. of the storm troops are from the ranks of the jobless. How to absorb them now may constitute a real problem for the Government.

"Hitler himself, when he heard of the decree at Kaiserhof, said the Government's action had relieved him of responsibility for the conduct of the storm troops. 'But,' he said, 'the Government can not prevent my men from being devoted to me so long as they have hearts and heads.'

Germany's Rock of Safety
—De Groene Amsterdammer.

"Immediately after the ban was declared, police throughout the country invaded local and State meeting-places of the storm troops to seize their banners and equipment, and padlock the premises."

Loyalty of Overseas Chinese

THE financial generosity of Chinese settled in various parts of the world far from their own country is noted with admiration by Chinese editors, especially in Shanghai. That is why the Shanghai *China Critic* is hurt by the news from Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, that a government ruling "forbids the public collection of funds on behalf of China unless such funds are destined for charitable purposes." Commenting on this order of the Dutch Government, this Shanghai weekly observes:

"This causes no surprize to those who know the conditions there. The Dutch are afraid of the Japanese, whose 'Navy's plan' of expansion has for its objective the capture of the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, etc.

"If Japan should be successful with the 'Army's plan' in China, her appetite for conquest would become all the more unsatiable, and intoxicated by the success and the glory of the Army her Navy would surely try to push its plan to a successful finish, and then wo unto the N. E. I.

"There is yet another aspect of the question. The retail trades in the N. E. I. are almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and it will be wise for the Dutch to think twice before offending the Chinese traders there."

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The Stage Through a Telescope

IF MAE WEST HAD ARISEN in Shakespeare's day, her *Lady Macbeth* might not have made the theater roar as it did the other night.

Not that Miss West did the sleep-walking scene; but her method was hilariously simulated by one of the cleverest mimics of our day. Nor could Congreve's *Millamant* have found her way through the West technique.

A collection of the various ladies figuring on the stage between the Restoration period and our time is brought forward by the clever actress, Miss Dorothy Sands, in an entertainment that she calls "Styles in Acting."

Photograph by Mortimer Offner

"A Creature of Style and Elegance"

Miss Sands shows how "Millamant," in Congreve's day, laid down her conditions upon which she would agree to marriage.

Gilbert W. Gabriel, of the New York *American*, wishes "every history of the theater could be as entertaining as Miss Sands. There'd be less need, then, of solemn professors, to tell us what's wrong with the stage."

An equally enthusiastic chronicler is John Mason Brown, who writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Miss Sands is the first historian of the theater, at least to my knowledge, who has had the happy idea—not to mention the very real gifts that are necessary for the task—of blowing the dust off theater history by restoring it to that special world behind the proscenium in which it was born.

"Nor has she in her program, which she calls 'Styles in Acting,' and which ranges from the artifice of *Millamant* to the naturalism of Pauline Lord, merely turned her knowledge into a bookworm's holiday.

"As an actress who is an actress before she is a historian, she knows, as most stage chroniclers do not, how to make a good show out of her home-work. She not only sugars the pill of instruction but coats it so generously with entertainment that one gulps it down hungrily."

Mr. Brown reminds you that Miss Sands was long one of the leading players at the Neighborhood Playhouse, and later was famous for her impersonations in "The Grand Street Follies." "There are few people on our stage," he says, "who possess such versatility or who are so well equipped as she is to play such a wide variety of rôles as her program calls for." Here it is reviewed:

"Walking alone onto an empty stage, hung with black drapes and bare of properties, even as the stage is when it is set for Miss Draper and Miss Skinner, she makes clear her thesis, which is the manner in which acting has 'shrunk' from Congreve's time to O'Neill's.

"She explains how the history of acting can be followed in the gestures actors have seen fit to employ; points out how nowadays it is only in opera that arms are used in the full-blown way that was popular in the eighteenth century, and indicates how most modern mummers are content to do without their hands, seeming to prefer to have them prest against their sides or stuffed into their pockets.

"When she has carried her theater history forward to the sparkling pretense of the Restoration and a time when women first appeared on the stage, she ceases to be an impressionistic historian and turns actress.

"Her illustration is Congreve's *Millamant*, a creature of style and elegance. The scene she chooses is one of the great glories of English dramatic literature—the famous speech in which *Millamant* catalogs the conditions upon which she will consider dwindling into a wife.

"From the fan, white wig, and panniers of 'The Way of the World,' Miss Sands turns to the plumes, the sweeping train, and the grand manner of *Almahide* in 'The Conquest of Granada.' She intones Dryden's sonorous rodomontade with appropriate flourishes and a sly humor that win much laughter at the expense of its fatuousness.

"Next she sings the 'Buy a Broom' song which Madame Vestris made popular in early nineteenth-century London.

"For the second half of her program Miss Sands mocks with a nice restraint the sentimental heroine of 'The Silver King,' that wild and woolly melodrama, by Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, which was produced a short thirteen years before Shaw's 'Candida' (her next number) proved the emergence of the contemporary realistic theater in England.

"Carrying realism still further, Miss Sands does *Anna Christie* in the manner of Pauline Lord, and, to show the variety even in modern styles of acting, concludes the evening with the most convulsing feature of all—*Lady Macbeth's* sleep-walking scene as such different performers as Haidee Wright, Ethel Barrymore, Mae West, Mary Boland, and Laurette Taylor might play it.

"Just what that scene becomes as interpreted in Miss West's manner is something Shakespeare never thought of and that is difficult to report in a home newspaper."

Out of the theater's mute memorabilia, says J. Brooks Atkinson in *The Times*, "Miss Sands, who is a modernist, has brought romantic history to life." More:

"Her deeply moving *Candida* from Shaw's finest play proves her allegiance. For *Anna Christie* she does an inspired impersonation of Pauline Lord's acting of the part, recapturing not only the convulsive body movements, the anguished twisting of the handkerchief and the timbre of the voice, but also the overwhelming supplication of the mood.

"Her travesties of contemporary actresses, like those affectionately remembered from the 'Grand Street Follies,' are robustly humorous and critical. They have also an uncanny power of recreation; beneath her jaunty humor, Miss Sands gets close to the motives of her models. But her *Candida* is her triumph It expresses not only her knowledge of style, but the sincerity of her understanding and the rare quality of her own character In its serenity and poise and womanliness it is the soundest proof of Miss Sands's right to present a portfolio of 'Styles in Acting.'"

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Prince George on Novels With "Gangrene"

PRINCE GEORGE CALLS UP THE GHOST of old Dr. Johnson.

"I am sure that Dr. Johnson would have quickly sickened, as I have sickened, of novels which only exist on a disproportionate interest in sex."

The Prince admits he reads dozens of novels, "many of which should have been operated upon for gangrene at a point approximately two-thirds of the way through."

The youngest living son of King George was speaking in these words before the Book Trade Provident Society of London, and is reported in many London papers. *The News Chronicle* takes his remarks as "an interesting sign of the times," and elaborates them in the public's behalf:

"What 'sickens'—to use Prince George's word—the ordinary decent public is not even the occasional blunt treatment of an indecent subject, but the wearisome spate of books whose authors never seem to think (or at any rate to write) of any other subject; of morbid works concerned with the lives and opinions of sexual degenerates, so degraded that they are of no importance even as warnings; and of pictures of violent, ugly passions which may manifest themselves in very exceptional circumstances, but which are certainly rare in common human experience.

"It is no defense at all of this torrent of mud to say that sex interest plays a great part in life.

"Manure plays a great and necessary part in the feeding of the human race; that is no argument for covering the walls of dining-room, drawing-room, and study with nothing but pictures of manure-heaps."

SURVEYING the past decade, Sir Max Pemberton, the novelist, declares in *The Daily Mail* (London) that "nothing has so astonished the average citizen as the absolute license permitted to the novelist." And then—

"While the theater may still be visited by the police for an indecency; while American film producers dance a fandango in the outer halls of adultery, the novelist boldly takes the plunge, and defies all authority.

"'Prosecute me,' he says in effect, 'and you will make my fortune. Stop my book because it deals with unnatural offenses, and the bookshops of the Continent will rejoice. Indeed, they will offer the volume beneath the flaming placard, "Banned in England."'

"So the garbage is cultivated with impunity. Long-haired people with vanishing voices tell us that is art. Beglassed maidens of ripe age and weight protest that we must write of 'life as it is.' The mirror among these sects is not held up to nature; it is held down. The ashes of the nether hell are turned with lantern and with muck-rake; and everywhere there is the reeking odor that revolts.

"Sometimes I hear it urged, and with little justice, that women are chiefly responsible for these outrageous screeds. *Punch*, it is true, showed us an old gentleman handing a modern novel to his wife, and saying that it was very good, but that their daughter must not read it. 'Too late,' said the mother, 'she wrote it.'

"In the main, tho there have been and are unpleasant exceptions, this class of book is the work of men whose presenting of Art and Art's necessities merely disgusts. They have no stories to tell, and so they go to the sewers. The police rarely interfere with them, and the booksellers tell you that they must sell something.

"How much we and they owed to that gifted story-teller who is gone—Edgar Wallace, the giant among us!"

Photograph by Mortimer Offner

Sentimental "Nellie Denver"

In "The Silver King" days people loved a good cry.

THE Prince's repugnance may derive from the reputed fact that he has "recently been reading Jane Austen in rather a systematic way," as a writer in *The Daily Telegraph* (London) has it:

"The Prince is not yet to be called a 'Janeite,' as Mr. Rudyard Kipling happily christened Miss Austen's admirers. But he has developed a sincere liking for her writings and a sympathetic understanding of the old English life which she so delicately chronicled for us."

"Capsule Criticism"

SINCE REPRESENTATIVE SIROVICH tried to dragoon the dramatic critics to Washington, and found they wouldn't go, critics have been much discust.

They are charged with being too much given to wise-cracking.

It is said they prefer to exhibit their own cleverness at the expense of the play.

There are two kinds of criticism, according to Balzac, an authority that "Beau Broadway" of *The Morning Telegraph* (New York) revives for light upon the present controversy. Said Balzac:

"Criticism is as fatal to the critic as seeing two sides to a question is to a pleader. In these professions the judgment is undermined, the mind loses its lucid rectitude. The writer lives by taking sides.

"Thus we may distinguish two kinds of criticism, as in painting we may distinguish art from practical dexterity. Criticism, after the pattern of most contemporary leader-writers, is the expression of judgments formed at random in a more or less witty way, just as an advocate pleads in court on the most contradictory briefs.

"The other kind of criticism is a science. It necessitates a thorough comprehension of each work, a lucid insight into the tendencies of the age, the adoption of a system and faith in fixt principles—that is to say, a scheme of jurisprudence, a summing up, and a verdict.

"The critic is then a magistrate of ideas, the censor of his time; he fulfils a sacred function; while in the former case he is but an acrobat who turns somersaults for a living as long as he has a leg to stand on."

IT will, perhaps, be pleaded that our critics bend too far toward the witty kind.

Another delving of Beau Broadway brings up a piece by the former critic of *The Times* and *The World*, Alexander Woollcott, who thought "it could be demonstrated that the most telling of all dramatic criticisms have found expression in less than fifty words."

He found some specimens that he called "capsule criticism," and some of his capsules were very small. Thus:

"Mr. Woollcott delved into the well of his remembrance and

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brought forth many precious jewels of capsule criticism. He recalled the terrible play effort of Michael Strange's, which found production at and with the hands of John Barrymore, only because he was her husband. The Shouter and Murmurer of *The New Yorker* recalled that Mr. Whittaker of the Chicago *Tribune*—the same Mr. Whittaker who married Ina Claire before John Gilbert took his turn, and who now reports for *The Daily Mirror*—cheerfully summed up the hapless production in five words. He entitled his review: 'For the Love of Mike.'

"Then he brought forth Eugene Field's classic on the occasion of a singularly unimpressive and unregal presentment of 'King Lear' on the part of a strolling nephew of Edwin Booth's, when Field set down his emotions in one sentence.

"He reported, 'He played the *King* all evening as tho under constant fear that some one else was about to play the ace.'"

BEAU BROADWAY takes a hand and finds some others on record:

"There was Kin Hubbard's sour report on a production of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

"'Al Scott's "Uncle Tom's Cabin Company,"' wrote Hubbard, 'played at the Opera House last night. The Siberian bloodhounds received poor support.'

"And Hap Ward himself has confessed that a pen-slinger, on catching his turn in vaudeville with May Vokes, recorded, 'The act of Ward and Vokes was not half bad; it was all bad.'

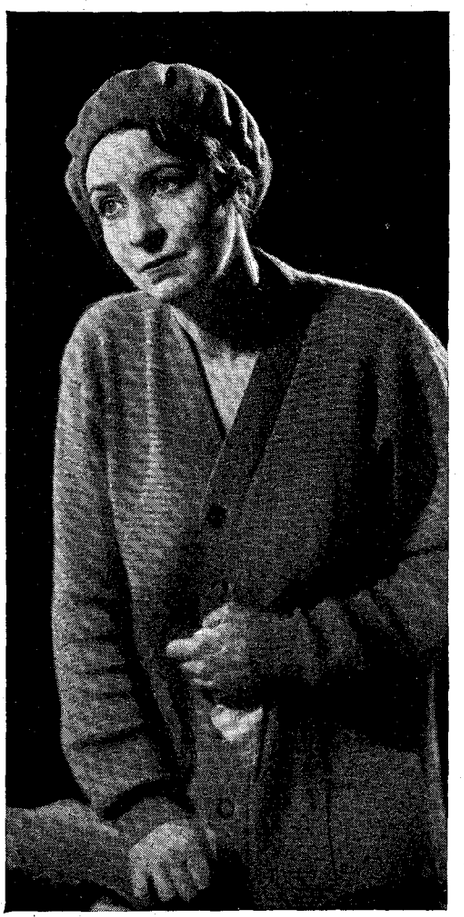
"Finley Peter Dunne left off 'Mr. Dooley' long enough to stab a plump society dancer making her professional début by expressing the opinion that her dancing made him think of 'Grant's Tomb in love.'

"Walter Winchell, one of the better typewriter-jabbers, once headed his review on an Edna Leedom show in which he panned the very footlights out of the production, 'Leedom and Weep!'

"And then there was that arch-fiend, whose identity escapes me, who reported on the late Minnie Maddern Fiske in one of her less delightful appearances in this manner: 'Fiske tires.'"

After giving away others, the writer tails off with a personal confession:

"I, myself, am of the opinion that critics should be brought up in the school of hard knocks, and should teach by the same method. That is why, in the capacity of motion-picture critic on the esteemed *Journal of Commerce*, when covering the première of the Amos and Andy cinema, 'Check and Double Check,' for which Radio Pictures had spent a million dollars and got a mess of pottage, I set down my reaction in two words—'Ise Regusted!'"



Photograph by Mortimer Offner

"Anna Christie"

Dorothy Sands's "inspired impersonation" of Pauline Lord's acting of the role.

Crooners' Doom

SOME like crooners, some don't.

Cardinal O'Connell had bitter words for them, as we reported in our January 30 issue.

Arthur Brisbane, in *The Morning American*, sees a brighter dawn breaking:

"Dr. Walter Damrosch, whose concerts, broadcast by the General Electric Company, are an important part of this country's education, tells you 'crooners are not born that way.' Some of them can sing, and few would croon, except for pay.

"Cardinal O'Connell's criticism of crooners has helped, and sounds that suggest a love-sick chimpanzee mumbling to its mate will not vex you forever."

The Cover

THIS IS A NOBLE BRAVE, you must admit, this Cherokee Indian dancer painted by Kathryn W. Leighton.

Mrs. Leighton's Indian portraits have been used on our covers before, but none, perhaps, has been more impressive than this one.

Just to remind you about the personality of the artist, we quote from the Los Angeles *Times:*

"Kathryn Leighton was born and reared in New England, but has spent most of her married life in the West.

"She first won notice as a painter of landscapes in Boston, and never seriously tried portraiture until her son, Everett, now a Los Angeles attorney, came into the picture. About fourteen years ago Mrs. Leighton, her husband, Edward E. Leighton, and Everett, then twelve years old, built themselves a motorized camp and hied away to Banff and Glacier National Park. Charlie Russell, the great Western painter, was in Banff at the time, and introduced Mrs. Leighton to the northern Blackfeet.

"She was struck by the proud carriage and commanding dignity of some of those old chiefs, and the thought came to her that now that the rising generation of Indians is growing away from the old dress and customs and traditions, a permanent record of those 'vanishing Americans' should be made. Where nobility and unbroken pride stamped a face, she longed to paint that face for posterity.

"Ever since then the Leightons have been spending several months of every year with the Indians. Mrs. Leighton has been adopted into the Blackfeet tribe, and has witnessed their most sacred and secret ceremonials."

Hurrahs for Slap-Stick

MOVING-PICTURE audiences have voted slap-stick comedy far and away the most popular type.

So the Association of Motion Picture Producers report on a recent investigation, and the Hartford *Courant* offers some grains of comfort:

"Perhaps the reason is that the industry is more skilful in producing slap-stick than any other kind of picture. Perhaps it is because the sentimental audiences realize that most of the stars of to-day began in comedy. Or perhaps it is simply because the country likes to laugh, and slap-stick is the only universal arouser of the risibilities.

"The result of the ballot will not make any easier the task of the self-appointed uplifters of the cinema, who would have each picture impress a moral or serve as a vehicle of culture. Moral lessons are excellent things. The value of culture is inestimable.

"But unless the public enjoys being uplifted, it will refuse to pay for that inestimable privilege, and the uplifters will go bankrupt. It is useless deploring that the public would rather laugh at a man clawing custard-pie filling out of his hair than weep for *Werther*, take lessons in ethics, or learn the intricacies of the fourth dimension.

"So, no matter how much one may yearn for higher things and finer, the facts might just as well be accepted. If the country likes slap-stick, let there be none to grudge it its pies, its banana-peels, and its Keystone cops.

"Let the humble seeker after knowledge continue to be humble, in the presence of the august laughter of the masses, and let him remember, too, that Shakespeare's slap-stick was neither better nor worse than that of the modern cinema."

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The Peril of Mixed Marriages

TWO CHURCHES BIDDING FOR THE CRADLE may bring heartaches to the parents and mar an otherwise happy marriage.

Think twice, therefore, before marrying one of another creed, is the advice of both Protestants and Roman Catholics.

It is an inviolable rule of the Roman Catholic Church—strest again in a recent papal decree—that the children of a mixed marriage must be brought up in the faith of the Roman Catholic parent, and a promise to that end is exacted before the marriage is sanctioned. Contrary to a widely accepted understanding, however, if that promise is violated the marriage is not therefore invalid. A marriage once valid in Roman Catholic eyes is always valid.

The Catholic requirement does not sit easy on the Protestant conscience. Strenuous objection is raised against it.

It is "intolerable," says the Committee on Marriage and the Home of the Federal Council of Churches, and the Protestant Ministers' Council of St. Paul, Minnesota, regards it as an affront.

But the Catholics reply that they mean no affront to any one, and that they are merely being consistent. They believe in the sacredness of marriage, and are trying to safeguard what they conceive to be the spiritual welfare of children born to members of their faith.

MUCH misunderstanding as to the Roman Catholic position exists, and, to make the issue clear, it may be well to begin with the recent official decree concerning the promises exacted of both Catholic and non-Catholic parties previous to the celebration of mixed marriages. The new regulation, writes the Rev. Hubert L. Motry in *The Catholic News* (New York), ordains that the assurances, given before a mixed marriage is contracted, be such that no one can hinder their execution. Dr. Motry is professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of America. If these assurances are not obtained, he says, the dispensation is null and void.

"If a dispensation is granted without the due observance of the present regulation of the Holy Office," writes Dr. Motry, "it is null and void, and a marriage contracted with such dispensation between a Catholic and an unbaptized person is invalid, while a marriage contracted with such dispensation between a Catholic and a baptized non-Catholic is valid but illicit."

The regulation covering mixed marriages requires, we read, "that the non-Catholic party promise to remove from the Catholic party the danger of perversion, and that both the Catholic and non-Catholic party promise to baptize and educate all the offspring in the Catholic faith only." It was stated in press reports that if the parties did not live up to their promises, the marriage would be annulled. "This, of course," says Dr. Motry, "is against the Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage." "Even without a valid dispensation," we read in *America*, New York Catholic weekly, "a marriage contracted before a priest by a Catholic with a baptized person, tho forbidden under pain of sin, is not invalid. But for a valid marriage between a Catholic and an unbaptized person a valid dispensation is required, and if the dispensation is invalid, those marriages are invalid."

In cases where the pre-nuptial promise is violated, says an Associated Press dispatch, the Catholic member of the union "will be considered guilty of a grave sin, and will not be entitled to participate thereafter in church activities." The guilty party "will not be eligible for a church funeral unless first declaring repentance and doing everything possible to make the children Catholics. In some cases where notoriety is involved or circumstances attending the violation cause a scandal, punishment might take the form of public excommunication."

"DON'T," is the Federal Council committee's advice to a non-Catholic considering marriage to a Catholic. "Religion," runs the statement, "is a basic interest in human life, and differences in religion, if these are fundamental, may strain a marriage to the point of breaking, especially where they are aggravated by ecclesiastical interference." For—

"No religious body which confesses itself Christian can tolerate the imposition upon one of its own members of the requirements of another religious body by which the religious scruples of that member are aroused, or action repugnant to reason and conscience is forced upon him by an authority which he does not acknowledge.

"For example, if one of the partners to a mixed marriage submits to the dictation of such an authority and promises that his children will be brought up in a faith which he does not share, reason and conscience are offended, the seeds of future discord are sowed at the very outset of married life, and the prospect of true marriage, with conjunction of mind and soul, becomes remote.

"Or if either partner enters upon the union as a propagandist, determined through the intimacies of marriage to subvert the religious faith of the other, disaster is imminent."

WHERE the persons contemplating marriage are members of different communions nearly related in doctrine or polity, the committee advises them to settle the question by agreeing to attend together one or other of their churches, or even a third church, and to bring up their children in it.

Where the religious differences are profound, and only one of the two is a Protestant, the two are advised to consider the situation very seriously, and to reach an agreement before marriage.

"Where intolerable conditions are imposed by either church in which membership is held, persons contemplating a mixed marriage should be advised not to enter it. The Committee on Marriage and the Home protests earnestly against the requirement by any church that the children of mixed marriages should be pledged to that church."

A similarly strongly worded protest is made by the Protestant Ministers' Council of St. Paul. "In the interest of tolerance and fairness," it is recited in a formal resolution, the Council "vigorously protests against this attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, and regards it as an affront to all other Christian communions." The Council, therefore, admonishes Protestants

Young Man in a Galilean Doorway

By Herbert D. Gallaudet

YES, utterly he loves his Nazareth:
The dusty village sprawling in the sun;
Rows of white houses harboring one by one
The hearts of plodding folk whom life and death
Receive as simply as their daily breath;
The dancing feet of children as they run
To meet him and entreat him share their fun;
Child eyes as wide as blue Gennesareth,
Deeper with wonder; fields of ripening grain;
New lilies; ox yokes smoothed of gall and pain;
The cool, clean workshop redolent of wood
And toil; the hill where dawn's first visions brood,
Beckoning to prayer like flags of hope unfurled:
He loves all that. *And God so loves the world.*

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

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"seriously to consider the unhappy religious complications involved in such mixed marriages."

In the preamble to this resolution it is recited that, first, "the Roman Catholic Church refuses to recognize the validity of marriages performed by Protestant ministers or civil authorities"; second, "that in cases of mixed marriages performed by a Catholic priest, the Catholic Church requires a promise that the children of the union will be baptized and educated in the Catholic Church, and that no other marriage ceremony than that before the Catholic priest shall take place"; third, that "a recent decree promulgated by the Vatican makes it clear that such promises must be fulfilled under penalty of having the marriage annulled."

The first assertion, that the Catholic Church will not recognize as valid marriages performed before Protestant ministers or civil magistrates is "false," says a formal reply issued by the Chancery Office of the archdiocese of St. Paul. "We like to think that its expression by the council was due to misunderstanding of our teaching."

As it is printed in *The Catholic News*, the reply continues:

"The second assertion of the preamble, namely, that premarital promises are required, is true. These required promises are the practical ways in which the Catholic Church attempts to meet the unhappy complications of mixed marriages which are now recognized by our Protestant brethren.

"The third clause of the preamble is wholly false, but we shall blame only the inaccurate reporting of a hurried press. We would appreciate a tempered exposition of the alleged 'affront to all other Christian communions' mentioned in the first of the resolutions.

"There is no affront. On our side there is only consistent Catholic teaching that proceeds from first principles to ultimate conclusions.

"If our faith be true, if our Sacraments be sacred, if marriage be holy—and we believe all these things—then it is an affront to no one if we recognize the difficulties so adequately exprest by this council and attempt to prevent or to minimize them for our people.

"Finally, to the second resolution we add our hearty approval. If the Protestant ministry will truly recognize the evils possible in these mixed unions, if these ministers of the Gospel will join their pens and tongues to ours to prevent these evils or to minimize them, we shall have more marriages and more homes built on mutually recognized Christian principles rather than wrecked on mutually irritating contradictory doctrines."

Another Bar to Bigotry

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ASKED an applicant for a teaching position what her religion was.

She was a Catholic, and her application was refused. She complained, and the principal was fired.

That is the substance of what led up to New York State's new law, which makes it unlawful to inquire into the religious belief or affiliation of any person seeking a position in the public-school system of that State. And Roman Catholics and Jews are pleased.

In approving the bill, which is now incorporated in the Civil Rights Law of New York, Governor Roosevelt appended a comment in which he rehearsed the fundamental law of the State, establishing forever "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference." And he added, "this bill is a proper reminder of this great principle to every citizen of the State."

"Now, if 'this great principle' could only be extended and reaffirmed in industrial as well as in educational employment!" exclaims *The American Hebrew and Jewish Tribune*. "In industry, it must be admitted, there enters the personal equation of the employer and his personal preference. Personal bigotry and prejudice, of course, can not be regulated by law."

"But, assuredly, employment agencies that operate under State charter ought to be made to comply with this great principle in their listing and recommending of those seeking employment. It might be well for Governor Roosevelt to investigate the employment agency abuse of 'the great principle.' From his written comment on the educational bill, we are confident that he will be most unpleasantly surprised—and he will act."

Youth Leads the Criminal Parade

WHEN THE JAZZ AGE blew up and the Great Depression emerged from the smoke, crime still crawled on the scene.

Much sadder to relate is that youth leads the criminal parade, both here and in England. Boys who should still be playing baseball or football are turning to crime for livelihood and adventure.

As an instance, a yellow-haired, red-cheeked stripling of sixteen stole the show from older and outwardly more hardened criminals at a recent daily line-up of prisoners at Police Headquarters in New York City. Two hundred detectives, we read in *The Herald Tribune*, listened with amazement as the soft-spoken, neatly drest lad told of organizing his own gang, of almost being put on the spot by enemies within the gang, and of committing eighteen hold-ups, one at a theater in the heart of the Great White Way.

Repeatedly arrested for delinquency, the boy had been twice committed to the House of Refuge on Welfare Island. Each time he escaped by sawing the bars of a cell and then swimming the East River to Manhattan. Armed with six revolvers bought in Philadelphia, the five-foot-three boy formed a gang, which broke up after a quarrel. That resulted in an attempt to kill him, and thereafter he "worked" alone.

The immaturity of the great majority of the criminals is a most disturbing fact to the police, says Commissioner Mulrooney, head of the New York City Police Department, in his annual report. "In past years the criminal at the 'line-up' was middle-aged, intemperate, experienced in crime, and limited in his activities to a special type of offense." To-day it is just the opposite. "The 'line-up' presents a parade of youths ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-one, versatile in crime, who cold-bloodedly and calmly recite voluntarily, in the presence of spectators and press, the most intimate details of the planning and execution of ruthless crimes."

In better-behaved England, too, the Home Office reports that the crime record for 1930 is the greatest of the century. More significant is that two-fifths of all the persons found guilty of crimes were below twenty-one; two-thirds were below thirty; only one-fourth were between thirty and thirty-five, and only seven one-hundredths were above fifty.

Must discipline and reform be turned over to the police? The home seems to have given up the job. As the Boston *Herald* points out—and how many times has the press said the same thing?—the modern home does not lend itself to character-training as did its ampler or simpler predecessor:

"With small houses and apartments and automatic or mechanical devices, many home activities have completely disappeared.

"Handiwork has been replaced almost completely by factory-made goods. Music originates not in the house, but is brought in from outside.

"Dozens of other occupations, once considered inseparable parts of home life, have been supplanted by interests without.

"This unfortunate condition is, perhaps, one of the basic causes for the increase in juvenile delinquency. The many little duties, jobs, and recreations that once centered in the home have vanished or moved elsewhere. With them have gone the home ties and precious chances to inculcate wholesome habits of obedience and industry.

"Until we find some other way to train boys and girls, we are unlikely to see any major improvement in the lawlessness that came in the post-war decade."

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If Christ Came Back Now

HE WOULD BE A RADICAL—and be barred at Ellis Island if He attempted to enter the United States.

He would not belong to any political party, and the essence of His teaching would be as it was 2,000 years ago—"love one another."

He would be a general nuisance and run afoul of the authorities, and finally be committed to an insane asylum as a person of unsound mind.

He would preach revolution—upset the Order of Things as they Are.

His would be a humanistic philosophy, God being outmoded by science.

He would make everybody a capitalist—with a small "c."

So, variously, do nine people—religious leaders, writers, a former rabbi, a birth-control advocate, and a non-Christian scientist answer the question put by *Hearst's International Cosmopolitan Magazine:* "If Christ Should Come Today?"

Perhaps each is straining after his or her heart's desire. At any rate, each commands a following in the reading public, and the symposium shows what they would do themselves if they could.

Christ "would not be a political agitator or the leader of a national rising against the 'Romans.' He would not be a social reformer," says Dean W. R. Inge—the "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's Cathedral, who now and then acknowledges a trace of optimism.

THE Socialist creed is "incompatible with Christianity, and Christ would not be a Socialist," says Dean Inge. "He would keep free from political agitation, and would tell both sides (capitalists and Socialists) that their standard of values is wrong." More:

"He calls the acquisitive man 'thou fool,' not 'thou thief,' and He would have said the same to the embittered wage earner. Get your values right; seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and men will be able to live happily together. This is the social message of Christ, and the churches ought to preach it faithfully. A church which goes into politics always comes out badly smirched."

"He belonged to no political party and opposed none," writes Dr. Henry van Dyke, preacher, poet, and essayist. "His test was 'by their fruits ye shall know them,'" and "if the Church to-day is to speak for Him, it must follow His example. Keep out of politics. Serve the souls of men. Repeat His own words:. 'Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me.'"

That noted English writer and defender of the Roman Catholic faith, Gilbert K. Chesterton, says Christ "would not appear as a policeman or a Prohibition agent," and Mr. Chesterton believes that if the modern world had taken the Papal advice given forty years ago, and decentralized Capitalism without accepting Communism, and made full ownership more of an ordinary thing for ordinary people, "we should not be in the ghastly mess we are in at present." Therefore, he writes:

"I answer that Christ would say divinely just what the Church of Christ says through human mouths, and therefore only humanly. That the Ten Commandments are right, tho we nearly always apply them wrong; that we must not covet our neighbor's ox, but that he ought to have an ox. And which of us has a neighbor who has an ox? An ox is a Means of Production, and they have mostly been bought up by the Beef Combine."

HENDRICK WILLEM VAN LOON, who writes in the popular vein, believes that Christ would not be able to get past Ellis Island, while Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," believes that Christ would condemn the hypocrites and do everything in His power to make war impossible and scourge the munition makers, "those men who in every nation are manufacturing the instruments of wholesale murder."

But Dr. Sheldon does not believe that Christ would lay down economic rules or remedies or plans for solving quickly unemployment conditions or the reconstruction of political programs. His appeal "would be to the inner life. 'Repent! . . . Seek ye first the Kingdom of God.' All the outward problems of the world will be solved by the right conduct. As soon as men have the mind of the Master, they will love instead of hate and use friendship instead of force."

"HE would be a preacher of what we vaguely call Socialism, for that is in our day much what Messianism was in the old Israel," believes Lewis Browne, former rabbi and author of "This Believing World." "Instead of the Day of Reckoning, He might speak of the Revolution, and instead of the Kingdom of Heaven, He might hail the Workers' Republic."

But Jesus would be above and beyond any party, says Mr. Browne. "His vision of what was needed to save mankind would be far too wide and deep to be included in a particularized program. He would see that the ultimate need is not a change on the statute books, but a change in the hearts of men."

Not a Christian himself, J. B. S. Haldane, English scientist, says that Jesus would excite the attention of the police because of His talk of a coming revolution, be hated by the Communists, and finally become such an intolerable nuisance by his preaching and healing activities that he would be committed to an asylum as a madman. His work, however would be carried on, but whether the Man would have begun a real revolution or merely founded another religion would be a question.

ALDOUS HUXLEY, English author, says that "a second Jesus would have to justify His preaching in terms of a humanistic philosophy."

"He would sweep aside current worldly ideals—wealth, national greatness, chauvinistic patriotism, economic power, culture, and, above all, selfishness," says Margaret Sanger, birth-control advocate.

Christ, she goes on, would teach a new sort of love that "would reveal an earthly paradise to men, women, and children; it would have nothing in common with that base, selfish, thoughtless emotion which passes for love among many to-day, and hurls countless lives to disaster." It would teach that "the supreme happiness in life is not in seizing one's own pleasure, but in creating it for another."

Because of Thy Great Bounty

By Grace Noll Crowell

BECAUSE I have been given much,
I, too, shall give;
Because of Thy great bounty, Lord,
Each day I live.
I shall divide my gifts from Thee
With every brother that I see
Who has the need of help from me.

Because I have been sheltered, fed,
By Thy good care,
I cannot see another's lack
And I not share
My glowing fire, my loaf of bread,
My roof's shelter overhead,
That he, too, may be comforted.

Because love has been lavished so
Upon me, Lord,
A wealth I know that was not meant
For me to hoard,
I shall give love to those in need,
The cold and hungry clothe and feed,
Thus shall I show my thanks indeed.

The Federal Council Bulletin, New York.

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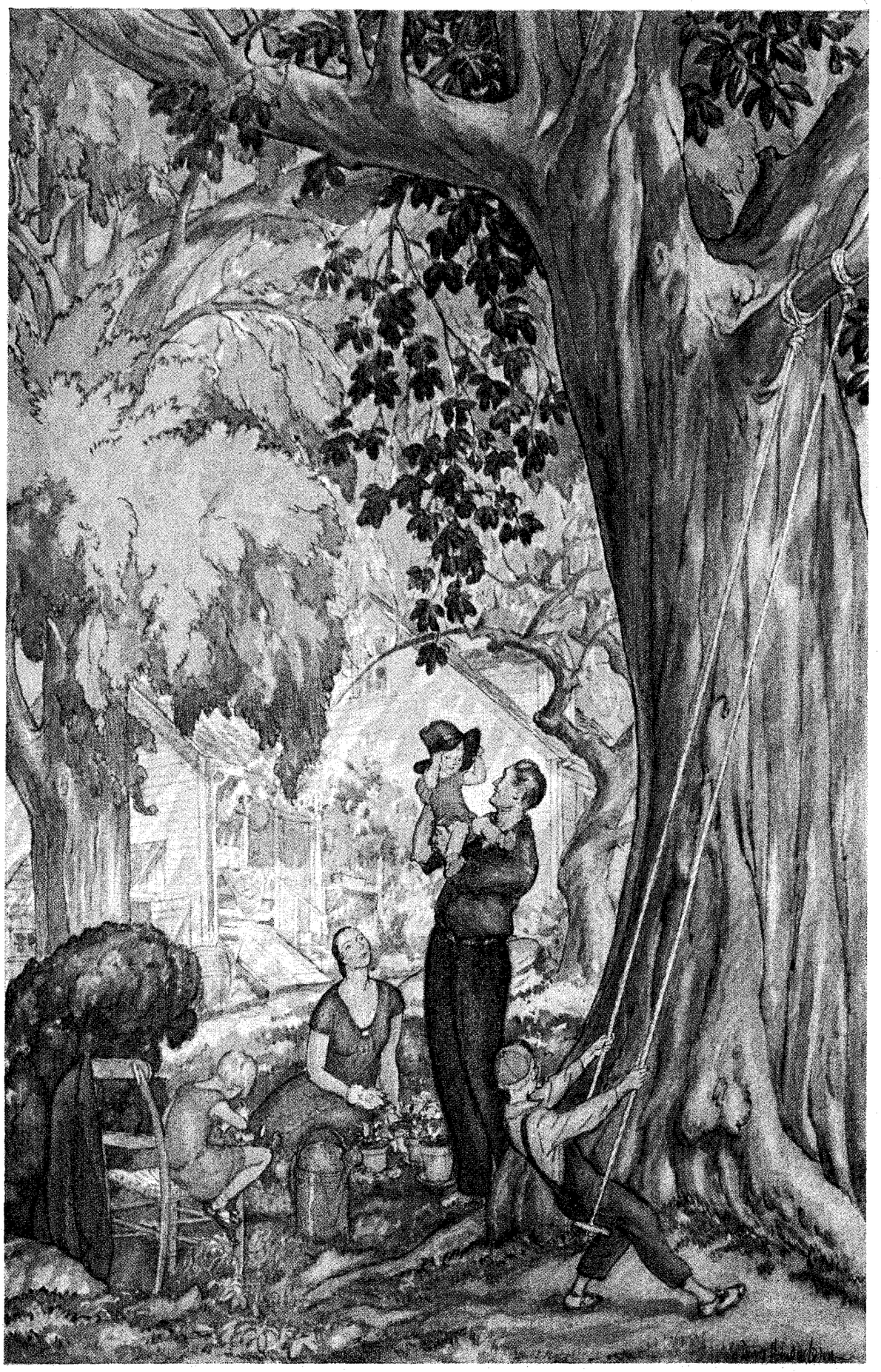

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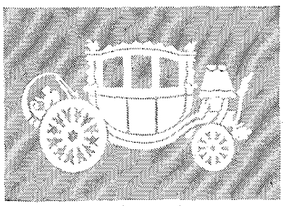
FOR KINGS IN COTTAGES



Perhaps you plan to go to Europe some day. It may be the interest of strange sights that beckons you—the lure of the historic, the glories of art or the thrill of gay capitals. Whatever it is, you probably will not be disappointed.

But there is one disillusionment which you must expect. You have read the colorful story of the past with all its pageantry of royal affluence: the grandeur of palaces; the magnificence of throne rooms; the extravagance of revels that suggest luxury which can never be surpassed. Prepare, however, also to find, as well, a record of hardships endured by kings because they could not enjoy many things that we consider necessities.

There were, for example, palaces of royalty down almost to our present day, without heating facilities except fireplaces; without plumbing; relying entirely on candles and oil lamps for their light. And when monarchs traveled they never enjoyed luxury which even approached that of the automobile.

There was a time, to be sure, even long after the coming of the motor car, when only the wealthier of our own people knew what it meant to drive with any degree of comfort. But today every American car provides many comforts and conveniences.

It was the Fisher Body Corporation that pioneered for these standards and made the way clear for their extension to even the most inexpensive cars.

Ours is the American idea. We believe that the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries is an important part of human happiness and therefore should be brought into the life of even the humblest cottager in the land.

This objective is not always easy to attain. It requires resources which can be drawn on to the utmost in order to reduce the cost of materials. It calls for manufacturing methods which save every possible item of expense. And it pre-supposes a popular demand which makes the maintenance of these resources and facilities feasible.

Fortunately Fisher Bodies enjoy this popularity, draw on such resources and utilize just such methods.

As a result, the very lowest priced car with Body by Fisher today possesses comforts, luxuries, safety provisions and qualities of workmanship that shame the most expensive cars of a decade ago.

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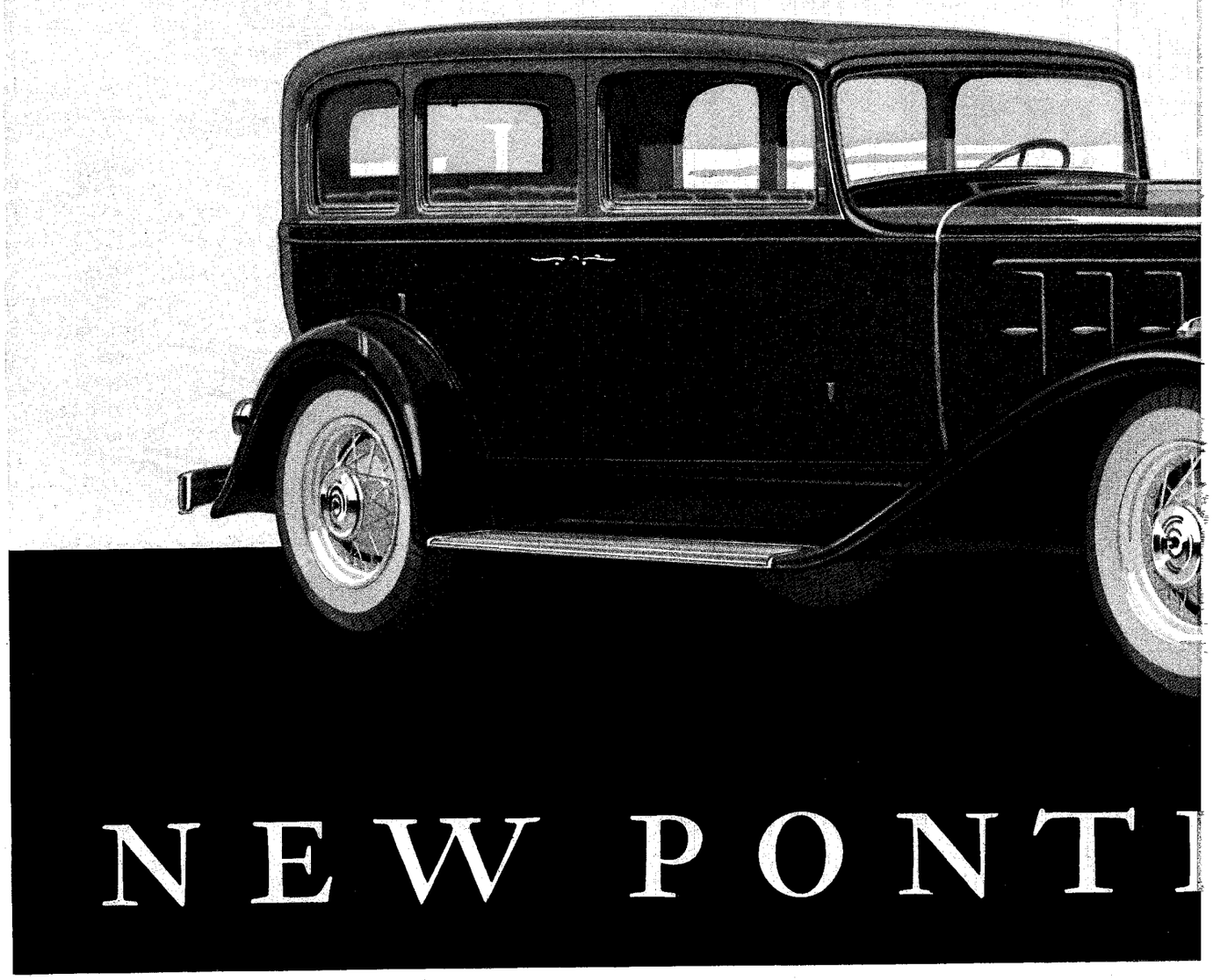
Smooth ri



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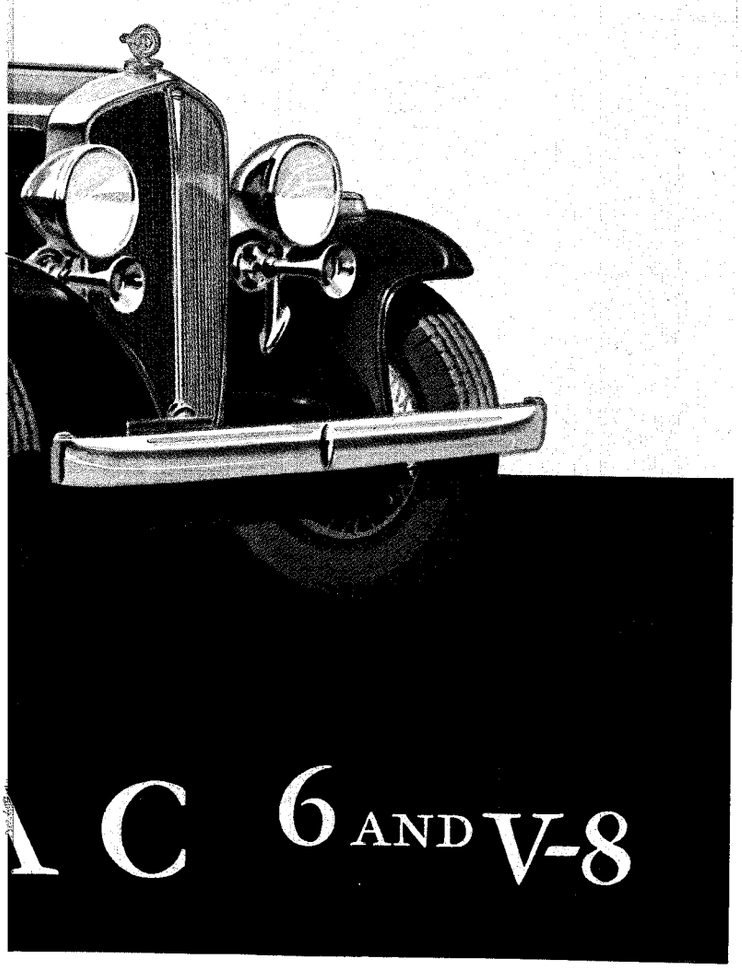

A C 6 AND V-8

nothing quite so smooth in the *low price field*

Of all the qualities in your motor car which give you enjoyment, probably the most important is—*riding comfort!*

So consider Pontiac on that basis. Comfort depends on smoothness—and it is our sincere opinion that no low price car is quite so smooth as Pontiac.

Smooth riding requires ample wheelbase. *The Pontiac Six leads all other low price cars in this respect with a wheelbase of 114 inches.* This extra length enables Fisher craftsmen to build bodies which are spacious and genuinely comfortable. You enjoy in Pontiac the wide, deep seats and the leg room which some buyers pay hundreds of dollars more to obtain.

Another Pontiac feature, new in any low price car, is Ride Control. With a convenient button on the dash, you can instantly adjust the hydraulic shock absorbers to assure smooth, easy riding regardless of road conditions or number of passengers.

Then, too, Pontiac has a complete system of rubber cushioning throughout motor, chassis and body. At 47 points, metal-to-metal contact has been completely eliminated by means of live-rubber insulation. Even the shock absorbers are insulated from the frame. What this means to smooth riding is obvious. The same is true of the long, easy-acting springs, which are enclosed, self-lubricating and free from rattles.

Pontiac's big, powerful motor is an important factor. This motor answers every demand—even to holding its top speed of 70 honest miles per hour—with an ease that sets you completely at rest. Pontiac's improved Syncro-Mesh transmission makes gear-shifting a smooth, silent motion—and Free Wheeling adds the final essential to restful, comfortable travel.

These are the reasons why we say that, in Pontiac, you enjoy smoothness and comfort totally new to the low price field. Try the Pontiac—and see for yourself what a pleasantly different ride it gives you—a ride comparable to the performance and comfort of cars costing hundreds of dollars more.

CHIEF OF VALUES

Tune in on PAUL WHITEMAN *and his "Pontiac Chieftains" every Friday evening—NBC coast-to-coast Blue Network at 10 o'clock E.S.T.*

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THIS touching tribute to a mysterious child, whose name is often read in Westminster Abbey, appears in *The Sentinel* (Toronto):

IN THE ABBEY

BY VIRNA SHEARD

Not far from the Chapel of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey, and near the tombs of the three Queens, Mary, her half-sister Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots, there is thought to have been buried long ago the body of a little girl. Above it is this inscription only—

"*Jane Lister, dear childe.*"

How came you here—tell me how came you here
With these of England's garnered great to lie?
In this vast tomb of Kings, cool and austere,
Why should you sleep while centuries go by
Lost and alone,—Jane Lister, childe so dear?

Who brought you down this dim and storied way,
Where mighty names are carved on wall and floor;—
Who carried you that far forgotten day
In through the Abbey's heavy darkened door—
You, who belonged to Morning, and the May.

Poets, and Queens, and Ministers of State,
These are your neighbors in this house of peace,
You are ringed round with weary men and great
Who each one, here, at last found long release
From weight of grandeur, pain of love, and hate.

Here Gloriana's restless heart is still,
And Mary Queen of Scots is free of grief,
Here the Crusader's armour rusts at will,
And never summer shine or swinging leaf
Brighten these alcoves that the shadows fill.

For here the night and day are both as one,
And folded hands have laid their treasures down;
Here are no battles fought—no races run;
No man wears other than a carven crown,
In this gray quietness, bereft of sun.

They should have found for you a pleasant place
Small one,—where daisies grew and grass was green,
And shadows from tall trees made lovely lace,
And in young April little lambs were seen,
Or the high moon looked down with smiling face.

O much I wonder why they brought you here,
Where Kings and Queens and glorious warriors lie,
With one lone unknown soldier on his bier.
Strange ghosts, methinks, you are companioned by
Little Jane Lister—childe forever dear.

"IT'S a fine day, let's go out and kill something," is often quoted of the British, yet the hunter is susceptible to the beauties of nature elsewhere. Here in the Halifax *Chronicle*.

THE MOOSE HUNTER'S PALETTE

BY PHILIP H. MOORE

The dawn! A clear and lemon-tinted sky
That dulls the dozing fire's blood-shot eye.
The morning star a-sparkle like a gem—
A diamond in Diana's diadem.
Torched by Aurora, Jack Frost stole the night
To paint upon the earth a splendid blight.
With pigments gay the maple trees he'd cheat
And wrap the bog in silver winding-sheet.
The sun steps forth to curb this sly device
And melt his dripping rapiers of ice.
Brown tent beneath an oak of garnet pomp,
Looks out on orange hackmatack of swamp.
Among the alders gray in emerald swale
In cold, pink pebbled spring I dip my pail.
A great black beast! A flash! A crimson stream:—
Then white birch logs renew the fire's gleam.
Red meat, the pipe, the stars,—a story old,
And smoke all lavender and edged with gold!

THE "Conning Tower" (New York *Herald Tribune*) found only this to celebrate the Goethe centenary, adding a note on the difficulties of pronouncing his name: "To New Yorkers Goethe may mean nothing, but to Chicagoans who used to ride on Mr. Yerkes's North Clark Street cable cars it was the street the conductors used to call 'Gaythy.'"

SHAKE, MULLEARY AND GO-ETHE

[Being H. C. Bunner's poem, reprinted in honor of the centenary of Goethe's death]

I have a bookcase, which is what
Many much better men have not.
There are no books inside, for books,
I am afraid, might spoil its looks.
But I've three busts, all second hand,
Upon the top. You understand
I could not put them underneath—
Shake, Mulleary, and Go-ethe.

Shake was a dramatist of note:
He lived by writing things to quote.
He long ago put on his shroud;
Some of his works were rather loud.
His bald spot's dusty, I suppose.
I know there's dust upon his nose.
I have to give each nose a sheath—
Shake, Mulleary, and Go-ethe.

Mulleary's line was quite the same;
He has more hair, but far less fame,
I would not from his fame retrench,
But he is foreign, being French.
Yet high his haughty head he heaves,
The only one done up in leaves,
They're rather limited on wreath—
Shake, Mulleary, and Go-ethe.

Go-ethe wrote in the German tongue:
He must have learned it very young.
His nose is quite a butt for scoff,
Although an inch of it is off.
He did quite nicely for the Dutch;
But here he doesn't count for much.
They all are off their native heath—
Shake, Mulleary, and Go-ethe.

They sit there, on their chests, as grand
As if they were not second-hand.
I do not know of what they think,
Nor why they never frown or wink.
But why from smiling they refrain
I think I clearly can explain:
They none of them could show much teeth—
Shake, Mulleary, and Go-ethe.

A GRIM picture for a great city, in *The Morning American* (New York):

THE SEVEN MILLION

BY MARY CAROLYN DAVIES

We are seven million, we are many,
The army of Manhattan, fighting still,
Some for a lover, some for just a penny,
Some for a roof, some for a sword to kill
A memory with. A desperate, grim line
We still press forward, tottering. We fall,
But rise and march again. We crave a sign,
But do not quite expect it, after all.
We have no leaders. Who is there to lead,
To spur us on to some vague victory,
Save our unceasing, sure, and desperate need
Of bread and shelter, and the hope that we
Will find a little happiness somewhere,
Somehow, at last, if we fight grimly on?
Is life the only night we know that ne'er
Breaks, if we wait, into some sort of dawn?
Perhaps we may find laughter, or that love
The ever-cheerful movies tell us of.
But yet, if not, we've learned to do without—
Without so much, that if we miss love, too,
We will not be surprised. We will not grieve.
Still we could battle on, if past the hue
And cry, there should be something to believe.

THIS prolog, printed in *The Morning Post* (London), was specially written by Mr. Noyes and spoken by Lady Linlithgow before the "Pageant of Dramatic History," produced at Grosvenor House (London):

THE SPIRIT OF THE DRAMA: A PROLOGUE

BY ALFRED NOYES

When, for the first strange time on any stage,
The sentry cried, "*Who's there?*" at Elsinore,
The apple-munching crowd of that great age
Stared at a scene that Time shall not restore.
They did not know whose Ghost was at the door
When first they heard the Prince of Denmark speak.
They clapped; and went on munching as before;
And said, "There'll be another play next week"!

They heard the first wild Ariel assuage
Old ocean, and subdue the Tempest's roar;
Thought Caliban more amusing than the Mage
Who buried in the deep his magic lore.
They heard a voice dissolving earth's wide shore,
And all her granite mountains, peak by peak,
Into thin air; then—threw away the core;
And said, "There'll be another play next week"!

The kings go by in glittering equipage,
Sheer night engulfs the robes and crowns they wore.
Dost thou not feel me, Rome? In deathless rage
The ghost of Sylla rends the grave once more.
Our ravening world devours the brood it bore;
And, in six months, our moderns grow antique
But Egypt smiles. Time is not conqueror.
And Jonson's Romans may return next week.

TOUCHSTONE INTERRUPTS

Prince, in a dozen decades, or a score,
Sir James may still be playing hide and seek;
But will the waves be whispering to the—ssh—
Or shall we join the ladies, for bezique?

THE SPIRIT OF THE DRAMA *(waving him aside):*

Prince, in three thousand years, or even four,
Our barbarous best may still outvie the Greek.
On with the pageant! Tell the centuries o'er;
And teach old Time the truth about next week.

MODERN poetry makes use of strange bedfellows. Broken-down engines carry the mind back to ancient Egypt on "a Tennysonian afternoon" for *The London Mercury:*

SUD EXPRESS

BY ROBERT HERRING

Passing across the Landes in afternoon,
a Tennysonian lotus-afternoon,
I was roused from the state
that made that metaphor possible
by three rusty engines
watering by themselves.

They made a Luxor of the lotus Landes,
being so old and still and
covered with dust,
with their past a past of history.

Three lotusmotives,
waiting by themselves,
or making me think in my hurry they waited,
with a process of life,
a quiet
and not unbecoming decay
going on,
cylinder spilling to rust,
after smoke-spilling; cube
in a matter of years
turning redly to pyramid.

Fat, with swollen essentials,
they made a Tennysonian afternoon
into a piccaso picnic,
a *tardes* "Parade."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM . . . PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS WITH BODY BY FISHER

1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis

1 Buick, 28 years old, still serving today

1905 Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated President

2 Buicks, 27 years old or older, still serving today

1906 San Francisco fire

2 Buicks, 26 years old or older, still serving today

1907 Commercial wireless across Atlantic started

3 Buicks, 25 years old or older, still serving today

1908 U. S. fleet makes trip 'round the world

4 Buicks, 24 years old or older, still serving today

1909 Commander Peary discovers North Pole

5 Buicks, 23 years old or older, still serving today

1910 Earth passes through Halley's Comet

18 Buicks, 22 years old or older, still serving today

1911 Roald Amundsen discovers South Pole

27 Buicks, 21 years old or older, still serving today

1912 Arizona and New Mexico admitted to Union

54 Buicks, 20 years old or older, still serving today

1913 U. S. Parcel Post system installed

133 Buicks, 19 years old or older, still serving today

1914 Beginning of World War

360 Buicks, 18 years old or older, still serving today

1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco

891 Buicks, 17 years old or older, still serving today

1916 Lincoln Birthplace Memorial dedicated

2,461 Buicks, 16 years old or older, still serving today

1917 United States enters World War

5,558 Buicks, 15 years old or older, still serving today

1918 World War Armistice is declared

10,719 Buicks, 14 years old or older, still serving today

1919 First trans-Atlantic non-stop airplane flight

18,297 Buicks, 13 years old or older, still serving today

1920 American women become voters

30,587 Buicks, 12 years old or older, still serving today

1921 Armaments Limitation Conference, Washington

39,913 Buicks, 11 years old or older, still serving today

1922 Commercial radio broadcasting started

68,081 Buicks, 10 years old or older, still serving today

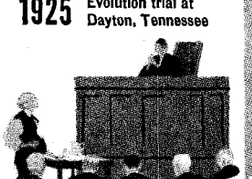
1923 Treaty of Lausanne

143,928 Buicks, 9 years old or older, still serving today

1924 Calvin Coolidge elected President

235,876 Buicks, 8 years old or older, still serving today

1925 Evolution trial at Dayton, Tennessee



358,342 Buicks, 7 years old or older, still serving today

1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia

558,423 Buicks, 6 years old or older, still serving today

1927 Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris

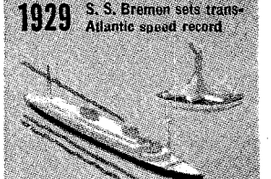
773,579 Buicks, 5 years old or older, are serving today

1928 Graf Zeppelin reaches New York

967,100 Buicks, 4 years old or older, are serving today

Buick

1929 S. S. Bremen sets trans-Atlantic speed record



1,123,519 Buicks, 3 years old or older, are serving today

1930 Bobby Jones wins four major golf titles

1,266,745 Buicks, 2 years old or older, are serving today

1931 Empire State Building (world's highest)

1,396,859 Buicks, 1 year old or older, are serving today

Statistics used in this advertisement compiled by R. L. Polk & Co. from U. S. official registration figures.

WHAT'S 150,000 MILES TO A BUICK!

In view of the long life of Buick cars indicated above, is it any wonder that people say, "What's 150,000 miles to a Buick?" And can there be any stronger recommendation today, when people are seeking strength and reliability in all investments? Apparently there *can't* be, for America is buying more than three times as many Buicks as any other eight of its price. And more than 90 out of every 100 Buick owners buy Buicks again and again.

THE NEW BUICK *with* WIZARD CONTROL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How the Blind Sense Obstacles

THEY ARE FIRST WARNED BY REFLECTED sound, and then a sensation due to the movement of the fine hairs on the skin gives additional notice of the approach of danger.

This conclusion has been reached by Dr. Vladimir Dolansky, of Warsaw, Poland, after several years of experiment.

Dr. Dolansky has been blind since he was ten.

Previous theories suppose the blind have some special sense, but Dr. Dolansky believes his experiments prove this hypothesis unnecessary.

He writes in *And There Was Light* (New York):

"The blind agree on the fact that when approaching an obstacle they have a slight sensation, very difficult to define, of being grazed on the face, and particularly on the forehead, the temples, and the cheeks.

"This incomprehensible phenomenon has aroused great interest, not only among the blind but also among those who can see.

Courtesy of the American Braille Press, Inc.

Testing the Blind's Sense of an Approaching Object

Dr. Dolansky's apparatus.

"This has led to the setting up of: (1) the Truschel acoustic theory; (2) the Kuntz theory of pressure; and (3) the Krogius thermic theory.

"Truschel observes that the modification in noise, caused by the reflection of the sound waves (for instance, the noise of footsteps), warns the blind person of the presence of the obstacle.

"Kuntz asserts, after numerous experiments, that the subject who moves toward the obstacle feels on his face a pressure exerted by the air between him and the obstacle.

"He eliminates hearing from the phenomenon of sensing obstacles, which he includes among the skin senses, and which he calls 'distance touch.'

"Krogius emphasizes thermic influences. According to him, the blind person perceives the obstacle owing to the difference in temperature between the skin of his face and the surface of the object.

"It may be observed with reason that, under certain strictly defined conditions, each of these theories has points in its favor; none of them, however, furnishes a satisfactory solution."

DR. DOLANSKY now relates his own experiences. Since he lost his sight in an accident, he had endeavored to find an explanation. What is this sensation of being lightly grazed which he felt on his face at the moment when he was placed before an obstacle? He goes on:

"This sensation was so short in duration, so transient and strange in character, that I did not realize exactly whether it was an illusion or a real thing. Out of curiosity, I began to observe myself. Very gently, on tiptoe, holding my breath, I would move toward an object, but the sensation was irregular, and did not always occur when desired. However, I gradually noticed that these sensations never appeared when I knew where the obstacle was and, inversely, they always occurred when I was unexpectedly brought up against an object.

"Later on, when I grew up, I became familiar with the theories set forth above, but none of them satisfied me. So I set to work to discover the actual cause of the phenomenon.

"My subjects, whose faces were always covered with a cardboard mask, clearly felt, in absolute silence, the drawing near of the obstacle and, inversely, they felt nothing at all when their ears were stopt up with cotton wool. These results proved that the assertions of writers who explain the capacity of perceiving obstacles by the tactile and thermic senses have no foundation. However, in order to solve the problem definitely, I resorted to the latest discoveries in physics and aerodynamics which bear upon the subject of our controversy.

"Both the blind and the seeing have the same disposition for movement and action, altho, in the former, it can not be developed as fully as in the latter. For the blind, moving from one place to another is forbidden and longed-for fruit, the indulgence in which is frequently followed by punishment.

"It is natural that the foreboding of evil should give rise to a feeling of fear. From the moment the blind person becomes conscious of it, a complicated process takes place in his mind, where two sentiments enter into conflict; the desire for movement and action caused by vital needs, and the fear of nebulous and unknown consequences.

"The slightest noise, the lowest murmur, the echo brought by the wind, all act as a brake on the progress of the blind, and so operate to decrease the force of any collisions.

"At the same time, the face, the temples, and the forehead feel a slight rustling, which is independent of the actual presence of the obstacle.

"It is sufficient that there be a slope to the ground, that a plank should yield to one's footsteps unexpectedly, for the same cold current to go through the legs and the whole body.

"The source of these sensations, which appear distinctly as tactile sensations, is the certitude of being threatened with an accident.

"After having received a sound-warning, I know with certainty that I have an obstacle before me, and that is why I feel a tactile sensation of grazing on my face.

"The certitude of an imminent danger causes a reflex reaction which manifests itself in the form of a tactile sensation on the surface of the skin."

IF there existed a blind person who had never collided with any object, he would have no knowledge of these sensations on his cheeks, Dr. Dolansky concludes, just as a person who has never known fear can not realize what is meant by "goose-flesh." There now only remains, he says, to explain briefly the manner in which the tactile sensations are produced:

"On the surface of the body, beside the fatty glands, and those of perspiration, hair follicles are placed obliquely. At their bases are attached contractible muscular fibers communicating with the nerves. Under the action of certain nervous currents occasioned by fear, the muscular fibers contract and the hair rises perpendicularly to the surface of the skin, which gives us the impression of tingling, of a cold touch on the cheeks, and in moments of terror, the feeling that the hair stands up on end. This shudder of terror is considered to be a vestige of the instinct of our hairy ancestors, who bristled at the sight of an enemy and who thus took on a formidable aspect. A cat attacked by a dog bristles in the same way, likewise a dog or a horse which has smelled a wolf.

"Thus an affirmative answer must be made to the question whether the blind are endowed with a sense of obstacles. It is a structural mechanism founded on the instinct of self-preservation, and with hearing as its mainspring. As to the sensation of grazing or rustling over the face which appear after the reception of the sound warning-signals, they are the result of a reflex physiological process.

"In exceptional cases, hearing may be replaced by smell or by a sense of vibration."

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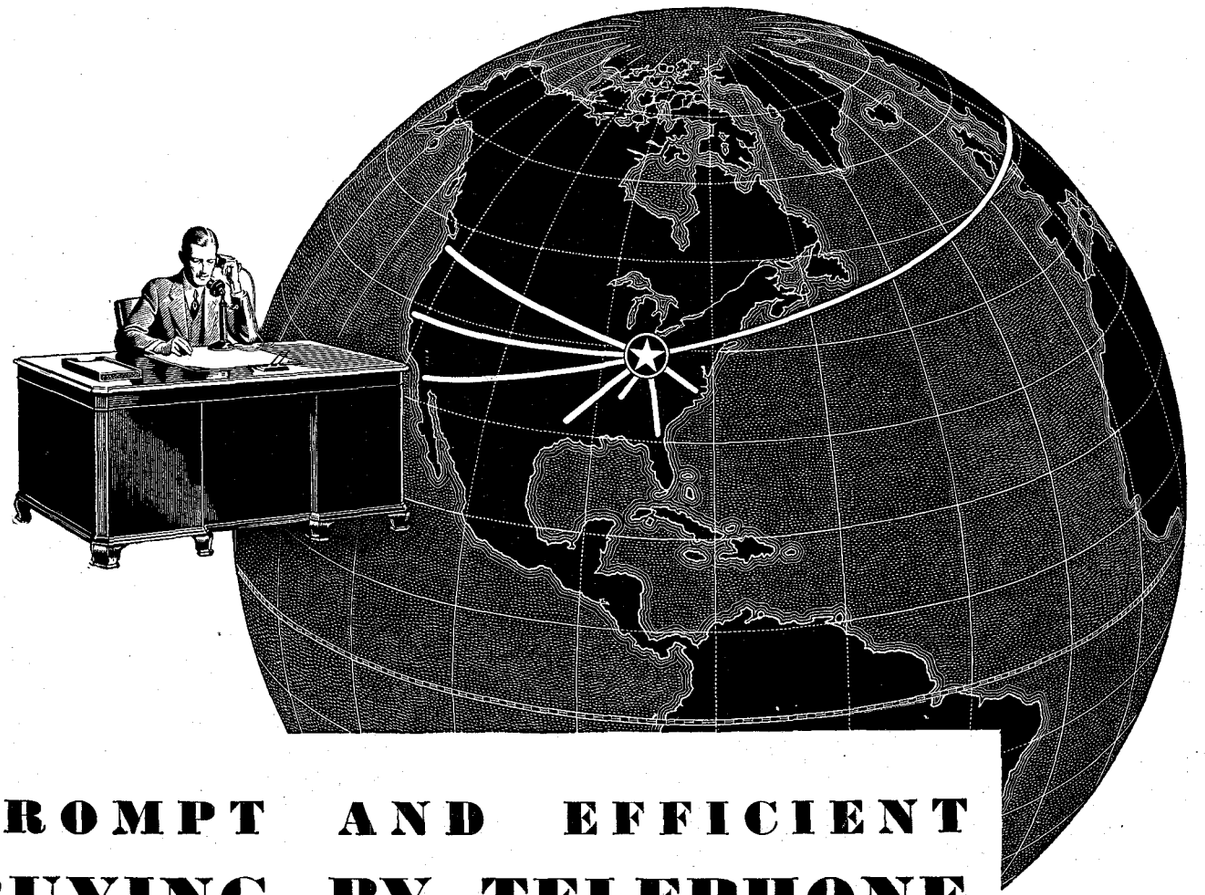
The vice-president in charge of purchases says: *"The way business is conducted today, I couldn't function without Long Distance."*



PROMPT AND EFFICIENT BUYING BY TELEPHONE

brings important savings to this large company

THE Procter and Gamble Company manufactures approximately 100 brands of soap, and numerous allied products. Raw materials—cottonseed oil, tallow, greases, palm oil, marine tallow, coconut oil, chemicals, equipment, supplies—are bought from brokers and agents in all parts of the world.

Constant telephone contact is maintained between the purchasing department in Cincinnati and these dealers. Officials state that prompt and efficient buying by telephone often means the satisfactory differential between profit and loss.

The vice-president in charge of purchases shops by telephone from San Francisco to New York, without leaving his desk! "I use Long Distance primarily because of the instant service, and the satisfaction of consummating the trade itself quickly and efficiently," he says. Several times a year, he handles important transactions in England and Norway by Overseas Telephone Service.

Long Distance is the modern and economical way to conduct business between men in different cities. It is profitably used by companies of every size in sales, production, traffic, credit and other matters.

The Bell System has developed a Telephone Plan of Market Coverage to help its customers increase their business and cut costs. An experienced telephone representative will gladly help you custom-fit its features to the specific needs of your company.

JUST CALL YOUR BELL TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE

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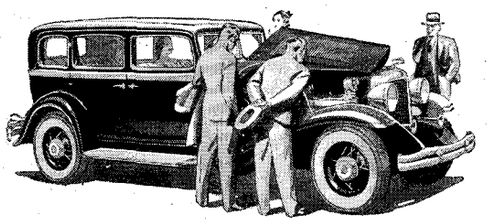
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRYSLER has that up-to-date cars FLOATING

(Patented . . . . and

People who have been loyal to other cars for years are now buying Chryslers after experiencing the results of Floating Power . . . .



AT the mere mention of Chrysler today, people instantly think of Floating Power. This is only natural. The news has spread everywhere that the new Chryslers with Floating Power introduce a completely new sensation in motor car performance. It is a matter of nation-wide interest and comment. People everywhere show their eagerness to experience this new performance. There is a rush to drive Chryslers. Requests for demonstrations have risen away beyond all previous records.

Floating Power is a patented new method of engine mounting—the most important engineering development of modern times. Driving a Chrysler, or riding in the back seat—you notice a vital change in the whole spirit, pace and "feel" of motor car performance. No power tremor whatsoever at any car speed. Power flow is *soft—smooth—silent.* It's different; it's refreshing; *it's unforgettable.*

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE AN

Automatic Clutch

Completely Automatic. Makes driving supremely simple. Nothing for your left foot to do but be comfortable. You don't have to touch the clutch pedal when starting from a standstill, when changing gears, or even to use reverse. Makes driving easier for everybody.

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE A

Silent Gear Selector

It isn't gear-*shifting* in a Chrysler any more—it's gear-*selecting.* When you release the accelerator, you move the lever freely into place in any direction without touching the clutch pedal —with the car starting from a standstill or traveling at any speed, or when reversing. It's easy. It's effortless. You can move the lever as fast as you like or as slow as you like—backward or forward—*the gears cannot clash.*

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE

Free Wheeling

Chrysler's Free Wheeling is an entirely separate unit at the rear of the transmission. When you are free-wheeling in a Chrysler, the transmission gears are at a standstill, disconnected from both the engine and the rear wheels.

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE

Hydraulic Brakes and Centrifuse Drums

Chrysler Hydraulic Brakes excel because they are simpler; never need lubrication; are always *equalized. Safer* stops. No "side-pull." No swerving. Chrysler's new Centrifuse Brake Drums consist of a steel drum and a cast-iron lining—*permanently* fused together. The combination of steel and iron makes brakes that wear longer, remain cooler, retain uniform efficiency.

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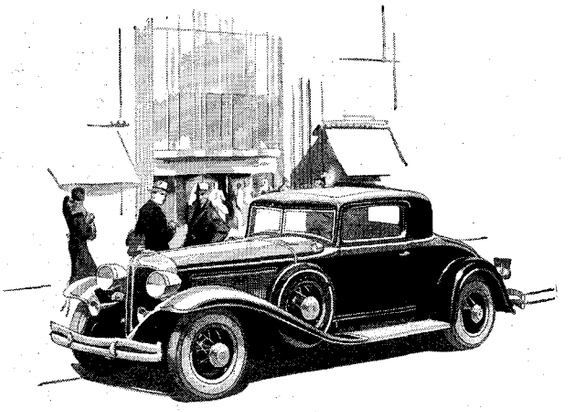
made people realize *should have* POWER

fully protected)



PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE AN

All-Steel Body

Mounted on a distortion-proof foundation, a new Double-Drop Girder-Truss Frame — Chrysler steel bodies have the assured safety of *all-steel* construction, rigidly reinforced and welded into one piece. The entire body is sound-insulated.

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE

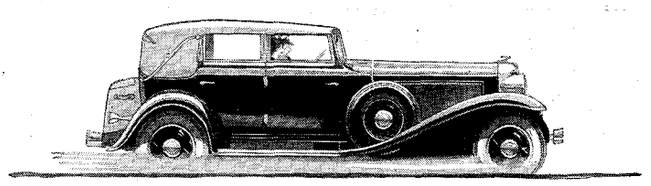
Oilite Squeak-Proof Springs

An entirely new patented spring construction. Springs that never need lubrication—and never squeak. The steel leaves of the springs are separated by Oilite — a special alloy metal that contains its own lubrication. Absence of interleaf friction gives a softer, more restful ride.

PEOPLE REALIZE AN UP-TO-DATE CAR SHOULD HAVE

Brilliant Performance

Chrysler cars are more powerful than ever—*faster* than ever. If you like *real* speed—Chrysler has it. You may never care to drive 75—85—90 miles an hour, but the great power that makes these speeds possible makes Chrysler performance, at any speed you choose to drive, the most enjoyable performance under the sun. And with this brilliance of performance, Chrysler cars are *effortless* to drive. They steer with a touch. Furthermore, Chrysler steering is protected from road-shocks. You never "feel the road" through the steering wheel.



Just a Few of Many Thousands of Enthusiastic Comments from Owners

"This is my tenth Chrysler—and I am tolerably familiar with other cars. I have never driven anything to equal or even approach this 1932 model. It is a revelation," says Stuart Maclean, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. . . . A New York man, L. Smith Campbell, writes "I have never ridden in a car as smooth as my new Chrysler. I really believe this is the most remarkable improvement in motor cars in recent years." . . . From M. M. Seibert, New York City—"It is the smoothest car I have ever had, and the combination of Floating Power, Free Wheeling and Automatic Clutch is, to my mind, the last word in automobile construction."..."This is our fifth Chrysler, yet despite our familiarity with Chryslers, driving this new car is an astonishing and thrilling experience," says J. E. Ferguson, Chicago ... From Mrs. Florenz Carlson, Minneapolis—"My Chrysler Eight with Floating Power to my way of thinking is marvelous—and the last word in an automobile." . . . And this from E. J. Schwarz of New Orleans—"I have driven a Chrysler for six years, and this one tops them all."

CHRYSLER SIX . . 5 body types . . $885 to $935
116-inch wheelbase; 82 horsepower
(On Sixes, Automatic Clutch optional at $8 extra and Oilite Squeak-Proof Springs optional at $10 extra)

CHRYSLER EIGHT . . 5 body types . . $1435 to $1695
125-inch wheelbase; 100 horsepower

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL EIGHT; 3 body types $1925 to $2195
135-inch wheelbase; 125 horsepower

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL CUSTOM EIGHT; $2895 to $3595
6 body types
146-inch wheelbase; 125 horsepower
All prices f. o. b. factory

•

DUPLATE SAFETY PLATE GLASS *standard on Custom Eights. Obtainable on Six and Eight Sedans, $17.50; on Imperial Sedans, $20; all 2-passenger Coupes, $9.50.*
All closed models wired for PHILCO-TRANSITONE RADIO

•

Tune in on CHRYSLER MOTORS RADIO PROGRAM **"Ziegfeld Radio Show"** personally conducted by Flo Ziegfeld —Columbia Coast-to-Coast Network; every Sunday evening.

CHRYSLER

•

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What's in Hard Money?

WE REGARD OUR COINS as made of gold, silver, copper, and nickel. We forget the baser metals with which they are alloyed.

Some coins contain only 75 per cent. of the metals for which they are named. Gold and silver dollars are made partly of copper, while copper cents contain tin and zinc.

Says a writer in *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio):

"The 'nickel' or 5-cent piece was born May 16, 1866. It replaced a 3-cent piece which had been coined by the U. S. Government for many years, and which was one-fourth nickel and

International

Not a Scene in the Hoarder's Home

But in the Philadelphia mint. Weighing the coins.

three-fourths copper. The metal was liked by the people, for it had a silvery color, and did not tarnish. The nickel is therefore an alloy of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

"A nickel, therefore, is a gay deceiver. It is more closely related to the humble penny than it shows upon its face.

"'Surely,' you say, 'a little penny is just itself—a small disk of inexpensive copper.' Look closely as you will at the face of either the Indian or Abraham Lincoln as embossed in copper on the penny, and you will never detect two other metals, tin and zinc, that mingle with the redder metal. Our pennies are actually of 'French bronze' and are composed of copper, 95 per cent.; tin, 2.5 per cent.; zinc, 2.5 per cent.

"The dime was born, with other silver coins that represent fractions of a dollar, in 1792. It always has had some copper in it, but in 1853 the amounts of its metals were fixt by law as 90 per cent. silver and 10 per cent. copper. All of our 'silver coins' have the same composition.

"The silver coins of our nation are of metric weights. This was devised in the hope that they would circulate all over the world. Ten dimes weigh 25 grams, hence one dime weighs 2.5 grams. Four quarters weigh 25 grams, one quarter 6.25 grams. Two halves weigh 25 grams, one-half dollar 12.5 grams. This equals 385.8 grains in our American system of weights. A silver dollar, however, is not metric, and weighs 412.5 grains.

"Do generous uncles give you gold pieces for your birthday? If they do, you must be prepared to accept ten pennysworth of the same humble copper that has invaded all of our coins. Pure gold is too soft for money, as it would wear away unreasonably. The one-tenth part of copper so hardens the 90 per cent. of gold that the present will endure handling—by yourself and friends. It will buy its face value in goods (if you know where to trade), and hence a little copper is not a deception, after all."

Airplanes as Disease Carriers

INFECTED MOSQUITOES MAY BE, and probably are, introducing disease into places where it did not previously exist.

The disease-carriers do not travel by their own wings; they are passengers on airplanes.

Mr. Aedes and Mr. Culex—the worst of the lot—have free passes. The citizens of the towns where they get off pay for the transportation in doctors' bills—sometimes in those of undertakers' also.

An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) believes that while infected men are still more dangerous than infected mosquitoes, the latter are still able to start an epidemic and should be looked after. He states the case as follows:

"Officers of the U. S. Public Health Service have recently admitted that the possible importance of the aerial transportation of mosquitoes has been a matter of serious interest to public health officials for several years. With steady increase in passenger traffic by air, the establishment of airlines connecting practically all countries, and the ever-increasing speed with which air travel is being accomplished, the hygiene of the air-transport service calls for careful consideration.

"Specimens of both the Aedes and Culex species have been found on planes traveling between South American and Central American ports and this country. Griffitts concludes that, with conditions at airports such as would permit many mosquitoes to get aboard, it might be expected that approximately one-fifth of the original number would be transported for a long distance—at least 1,250 miles—in one day, with repeated landing and the opening of doors, hatches and windows, and refueling, unloading, and loading taking place.

"Under average natural conditions of mosquito production about airports, heavy infestation of aircraft would not be expected and, consequently, mosquitoes in only small numbers would make the trip. However, even a few infected or infective mosquitoes might be the means of starting an epidemic.

"Notwithstanding the fact that airplanes may, or do, transport mosquitoes, the government experts believe that this mode of introduction of mosquito-borne disease is probably secondary in importance to the importation of infected man. The transport of vectors of infection by aircraft is at most a potential danger. It needs merely to be appreciated in order to be properly controlled."

Talking Clocks for Paris

A TALKING clock which automatically answers telephone inquiries for the exact time is being installed at the Observatory of the Bureau of Longitudes, in Paris, which sets the official time for France just as the United States Naval Observatory in Washington does for the United States.

A Parisian desiring to know the exact time will need no longer to ask a living operator, who looks at the clock and gives the information.

Instead a time call will be connected automatically to the talking clock. That instrument then will repeat into the telephone the hour and minute of the day and the proper fraction of a minute by ten-second intervals. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his Week's Science (New York):

"The device is based, it is announced, on three strips of talking motion-picture film like that used in theaters.

"Instead of the usual speech or music, the first of these three strips contains the words for each hour of the twenty-four. The second strip contains the words for each minute, up to sixty. The final strip contains the words for 'ten seconds,' 'twenty seconds,' and so on.

"All three film strips are connected to the clock mechanism in the same way as the visible indicators already in use to show the time in words or figures instead of by position of the clock hands. At any particular hour, minute, and ten-second period, these three strips of film are in place to speak, in succession, these figures for that instant of time.

"Whenever a call for the time is received these three film records play successively into the telephone apparatus, so that the listener hears the time spoken to him as tho by a living operator. The clock will be especially useful to the blind.'"

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PEOPLE ARE STILL PEOPLE

THE past few years have brought many changes. Some have been surface changes only. Some have gone deep into the fabric of the nation.

There is one thing, however, that has not changed and never will change . . . the desire of the people for an improved standard of living.

The processes of life go on. Babies are being born. Young people are growing into maturity. The marriage bureaus are open.

The wife or mother of 1932 is swayed by the same emotions, moved by the same desires, stirred by the same instinctive love of beauty, influenced by the same fundamental needs as her mother or grandmother before her. The only difference is that she lives and moves in a world of wider activity and has correspondingly greater needs.

Men are wearing out shoes and suits and shirts and needing new ones. They are smoking tobacco. They are driving motor cars and deciding mentally on the cars they will buy next week or next month or next year.

Conditions may limit spending for a time but they cannot stop for very long the eternal pushing forward that is characteristic of the American nation.

In times of depression there is always agitation for a lowering of standards—a feeling that the methods of the street-corner barker are needed to sell goods. No one who really understands people can be a sincere believer in such a policy.

The street-corner barker may attract a crowd. He may make a sale but he never makes a customer. His is the voice of expediency. He inspires none of the faith and confidence that are the keystone of every successful business. The changes of the past few years have not changed that.

People as a whole are honest and truthful in their dealings with other people. They expect the same honesty and truthfulness in the firms and manufacturers with whom they deal.

Extravagant boasting and challenging statement do not make an individual popular among his fellows. By the same token they are unlikely to be of value to a manufacturer in his advertising.

Today, as always, the most productive advertisements are those which are written simply and sincerely and designed to render a helpful service. Messages that will be received by the reader in much the same manner as a letter from a friend.

It should be remembered always that there is a fundamental difference between writing to the people and writing down to them. To attempt to justify careless, hurried manuscript on the ground that it is in the language of the people is to place the intelligence of the people at a very low level.

The way to large volume is not to sell the very rich or the very poor but the great middle-class which forms the chief purchasing power of this country.

N·W·AYER & SON
INCORPORATED
ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK • BOSTON • CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • LONDON

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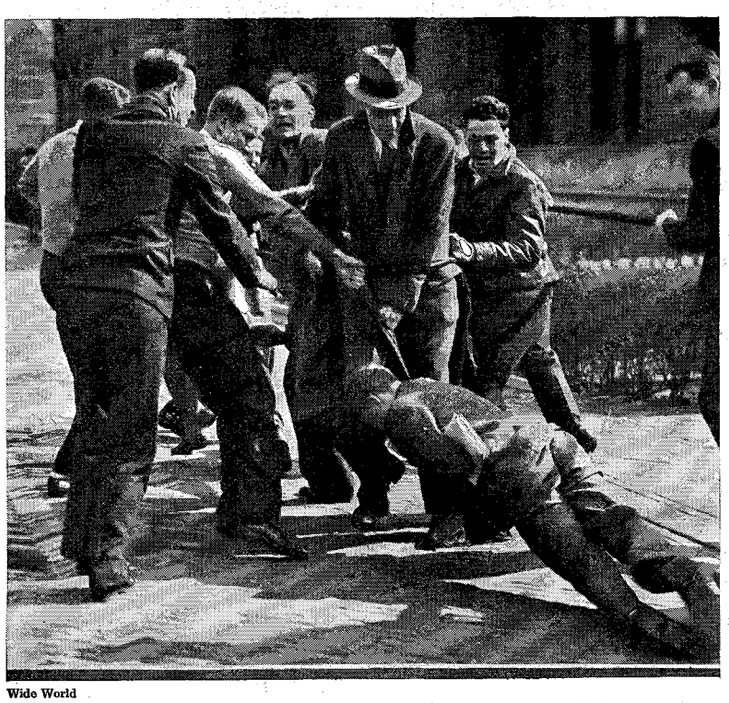
How Other Colleges View Columbia's Free-Speech Strike

THE STUDENT RIOTERS SWARMED OVER the library steps at the foot of the heroic statue of Alma Mater. Her noble brow was crowned with laurel, but her classic robes were egg-bespattered.

Two agile undergraduates clambered up on the pedestal.



Wide World

A Rough-and-Tumble End to the Tug-of-War

The striker is outnumbered and rather done in, but still he hangs on with might and main to the crêpe by which he has been dragged down the street.

"It is our sad duty to gag dear old Alma Mater," Arthur Goldschmidt, one of the pair, shouted, according to the report of Milton MacKaye in the New York *Evening Post*. "Actually, she is gagged already. And we'll finish by draping her in black. Then there is Thomas Jefferson over in front of the Journalism School. He was a liberal; he said, 'Let reason be your guide.' We'll hang crêpe on him too."

Bernard Simon, a student committee leader, "then placed a wisp of cloth over the graven mouth of Alma Mater, unrolled a great bolt of black material, and wreathed it about the statue."

THEN Columbia College's famous student strike turned into a riot.

The strike was a protest against the expulsion of Reed Harris, the pugnacious young editor of *The Spectator*, the undergraduate daily. But the strikers ran into a snag, for another group of students favored Harris's expulsion with great enthusiasm, and when the strikers tried to gag Alma Mater and deck her with crêpe, they swung into action. They included some husky athletes resentful of Harris's criticism of football, last fall.

One of the irate athletes leapt through the crowd and grabbed the bolt of black cloth from Simon.

A cowboy yell rang out, also the roar of firecrackers, which some one had thrown into the crowd, Mr. MacKaye tells us as he continues:

Shelley Wood, a crew member who has backed up Dean Hawkes in the expulsion of Harris, led the onslaught. He leapt to the platform. He also grabbed the crêpe, and, yards of it rolling out behind him, ran for cover. Simon held on, and the scene took on all the aspects of a class fight. A general tug-of-war ensued. There was scuffling and shouting and much excitement, during which spectators could learn nothing.

Finally, with every one in wild chase, the crêpe broke, and a dozen boys went sprawling. Howard C. Westwood, a law student, who was a strike leader, still held on bitterly, and Wood sprang upon him.

There was an exchange of punches, but Westwood yet retained his grip. The tug-of-war was on again. The football-players dragged him for 200 feet before finally he let go.

Westwood's clothes were torn, his legs and hands were barked and bruised, but he got up smiling, and returned to the rostrum, where the speaking was once more resumed.

So far as bitter feeling was concerned, the strike, with its brawls, its speeches, its tugs-of-war, and its egg barrages, was a success, according to Mr. MacKaye. But, this writer in *The Evening Post* warns us, it was "not the whole-hearted mass movement which had been expected. A nucleus of 500 protesting students kept the excitement boiling, but the real reason for the general cutting of classes—it was estimated that 1,500 of the 1,800 students of Columbia College stayed away—probably was that everybody wanted to see the trouble and the fun."

Nevertheless, the riot was one of the liveliest events of the spring on Morningside Heights in New York, where Columbia is located.

And it provided THE DIGEST with material for a poll—to the results of which we shall come in a moment—which shows interestingly how students react to serious questions.

Columbia students were demonstrating in defense of their paper, *The Spectator*, which during the past year, under the Harris editorship, has been outspoken on numerous subjects

International

"Dear Old Alma Mater" Is Gagged by the Striking Students

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both in and out of college. Football, military training, and, finally, allegedly bad conditions—"excessive prices, inferior food, and mistreatment of waiters"—in one of the dining-halls. Following an editorial on this last-mentioned matter, Harris was expelled, and he charged that his record of frank criticism was the cause.

THE students were behaving scandalously, according to another point of view. Freedom of the press was not an issue, said Dean Hawkes, in a statement published in *The Spectator*, but Harris's personal behavior. That is, the Dean said that Harris had made charges in the college paper—particularly in regard to the dining-hall—that he could not substantiate when substantiation was demanded. This statement, Harris, in his turn, disputed.

Which of these views is correct?

Some published reactions to the strike and riot indicated worry lest our colleges are hotbeds of radicalism, lest the little red schoolhouse is developing into the big Red university.

Interested in finding out how the students themselves feel about these matters, THE DIGEST busied itself and took an informal little poll (nothing elaborate like the big Prohibition poll, you understand) among the principal undergraduate publications of the country.

Comments sent to us from all parts of the United States in response to our telegraphic inquiries reveal as many different shades of opinion in college as out. Editorial opinion ranges all the way from, "Reed Harris has joined the long list of newspaper martyrs," the word of *The Daily Iowan*, of the university of the Hawkeye State, to this, from *The Daily Maroon*, of the University of Chicago:

"We are inclined to trust the judgment of Dean Hawkes and Nicholas Murray Butler a good deal farther than Harris and the student body."

AT Columbia, where sixteen faculty members—including Corliss Lamont, Mark Van Doren, Joseph Wood Krutch, and Lewis Mumford—petitioned for Harris's reinstatement, *The Spectator* said:

Rather have no paper than one at the beck and call of the administration. It seems certain to us that for many years to come the "powers that be" will not again interfere with the policy of the editors of *The Spectator*, but that they will continue to allow them to "think out loud," to criticize the administration, the University policies, and issues of national and international consequence. This in itself is a victory.

Six other college editors in and near New York joined the protest, according to a survey of activities in the Columbia daily. At Philadelphia, *The Pennsylvanian* added its voice.

Other college papers supporting Harris include: *The Daily Illini*, University of Illinois, Champagne; *The Oklahoma Daily*, University of Oklahoma, Norman; and

WHAT A FOOL HE IS!

. . . careless of his GUMS

and he has "pink tooth brush"!

WHEN a shirt isn't "right", you can take it off and park it in a back corner of the drawer. But you can't park your *gums* and forget all about the annoyance they cause you! So you had better give them some attention *before* they cause you trouble!

Early in life, your gums were as sound as a silver dollar. But the foods you eat are *soft* foods—and tender meats, vegetables, salads, and desserts don't give your gums enough stimulation to keep them vigorous and healthy. The "pink" on your tooth brush shows you just how flabby and tender they are!

Start today to check "pink tooth brush". If you don't, worse trouble may follow in its wake. Gingivitis, for example, or Vincent's disease. Even pyorrhea! And it may even endanger perfectly good teeth.

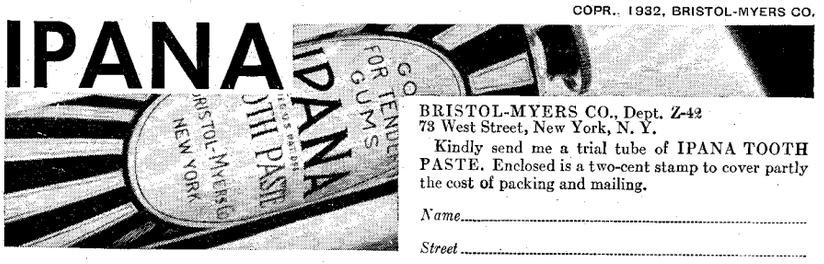
Clean your teeth with Ipana Tooth Paste. Then simply rub a little *extra* Ipana right into your gums. Don't rinse it off. The ziratol—the toning agent in Ipana—gets better results if left there.

In just a few days after you've started this twice-a-day regime with Ipana and massage, your teeth will begin to brighten up. Within a month your gums will be decidedly firmer. And if you'll keep on using Ipana with massage, you'll be *through* with "pink tooth brush"!

A GOOD TOOTH PASTE, LIKE A GOOD DENTIST, IS NEVER A LUXURY

COPR., 1932, BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

IPANA



BRISTOL-MYERS CO., Dept. Z-42
73 West Street, New York, N. Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp to cover partly the cost of packing and mailing.

Name.....

Street.....

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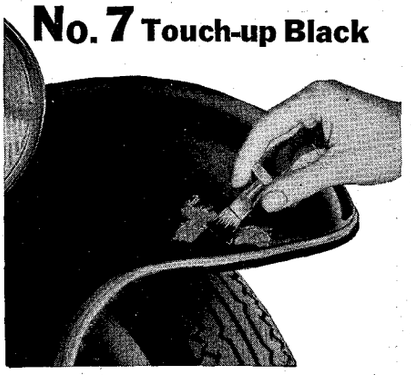
OVER THE TOP *with* No. 7 Auto Top Finish

PROTECT and beautify the top of your car with No. 7 Auto Top Finish.

You can apply it yourself in half an hour, or have your garage man do it. It dries over night, and leaves the top new-looking and waterproof. Made by du Pont, world's leading maker of auto top materials.

AROUND THE FENDERS *with* No. 7 Touch-up Black



It dries in an hour or two—leaves no brush marks. It gives a hard, durable finish with a beautiful lustre. A brush comes with every can.

These quality products are made by du Pont, maker of SPEED BLEND, the new fast-working No. 7 Duco Polish.

DU PONT RADIO SHOW
"Today and Yesterday" on the Columbia Network. Fridays at 8.30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. (Pacific Coast, Thursdays at 9.30 P. M.)

The Red and Black, University of Georgia, Athens. Besides these there is the personal comment of Marshall Hurt, editor of *The Tulane Hullabaloo*, New Orleans, and William S. Howard, Jr., editor of *The University of Washington Daily*, Seattle, and president of the chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, at that institution.

It seems to *The Daily Illini* that:

> When a college editor can not expose undesirable eating conditions in a student hall, comment on underhand athletic practises, or act independently of powerful honorary organizations, a student strike such as that at Columbia is ample indication that conditions are far from savory. Protecting student interests in his college should be the undeniable right of every editor, even if he is forced to step on the toes of the administration in so doing.

THIS is not the whole story, however. There are student editors who feel that freedom of the press is not involved in this case and who back up Dean Hawkes's action, *The Stormy Petrel* of Oglethorpe University in Georgia, for example, and the already cited *Daily Maroon* of the University of Chicago. *The Cornell Sun* suggests that Harris "could not love free speech so well, loved he not publicity more." As editor of *The Spectator*, this paper continues:

> His conduct has been consistently sensational. And when his intentions were good, he usually defeated his ends by injudicious treatment of the particular subject. His technique seemed to consist of selecting some perfectly obvious evil, and then assaulting this windmill with a minimum of taste and discretion, but a maximum of reaping value.
>
> Now, when the Harris term of office is concluded, when the limelight is about to flicker upon his eager form for the last time, a Dean steps forward, performs a piece of supreme stupidity, and presents the surprized editor with more notoriety than the unremitting efforts of a solid year have been able to produce. Dismissal of Harris now can serve no real purpose, but merely glorifies with the halo of martyrdom an editorial administration which had been marked by unintentional humor rather than by tragic seriousness.

TO *The Yale Daily News* it seems that the strike "has done nothing to increase respect for undergraduate thought and opinion. Rioting, egg-throwing, and fighting convince observers only of the immaturity of the rioters. . . . Regardless of the issues involved in the case of Reed Harris, the rioters at Columbia will be little thanked by college men throughout the country for their depression of the position of the undergraduate in the eyes of the public."

Much the same is the comment of *The Daily Princetonian*.

Other campus editors are less willing to commit themselves. *The Indiana Daily Student*, in Bloomington, and *The Stanford Daily*, in California, think that freedom of the press is worth fighting for, but are not sure how much this issue is really involved in the Harris case.

We Are Not So Modern After All

UP-TO-DATE America still buys coal-oil lamps, celluloid collars, long woolen underwear, haircloth sofas, old-fashioned buggies, and bob-sleds.

Edna Robb Webster, who taunts our much-vaunted Machine Age with these disconcerting facts, suggests with no little amusement that our superiority complex, flattered by aviation, television, and high-powered motor-cars, is premature.

Writing in *Every Week Magazine*, which is syndicated by the Newspaper Enterprise Association, she mobilizes an array of figures to demonstrate that many commodities commonly assumed to be obsolete are still in demand. She gleans these figures from the Biennial Census of Manufacturers, published by the Federal Department of Commerce:

> Statistics for 1928 show that carriages and buggies were in demand to the number of 7,019; farm wagons and horse-drawn trucks, 99,088; sleighs and sleds, including bob-sleds, 5,471; sulkies, 614; two-wheeled carts for horses, 2,073, and other light-spring vehicles not classed as buggies, 416.
>
> Such incidentals to this leisurely mode of transportation as cotton and leather fly-nets, whips, etc., amount annually to a value of $444,850. The village blacksmith still swings his sledge and blows his bellows while he adjusts some 79,536,800 pounds of horse and mule shoes.

WE glorify the great American bathtub, our hot and cold running water, insinuates the *Every Week* reporter, yet almost 4,000,000 hand-pumps are bought and put into service every year, only 334,704 of them being installed at the kitchen sink. And no less than 120,597 windmills are in demand annually. Despite the much-advertised labor-saving devices put on the market, there is still a good deal of household work. Reading on:

> Modern woman's emancipation has not yet released her from as much domestic drudgery as well-to-do city folk may think. Besides the daily cleaning and refilling of millions of coal-oil lamps and the pumping of millions of barrels of water for household use, she is using a goodly number of hand-power washing-machines and foot-power sewing-machines—151,742 of the former and 453,990 of the latter.
>
> Add to the laboring hours commanded by these the operation of 190,543 hand-operated cream separators—as against the figure of 1,453 for power-operated ones—some 10,000 hand clothes-wringers, washboards, and flat-irons—and the flat-irons must be heated on the stove.

Old-fashioned foods are still popular, pursues Mrs. Webster, despite modern dietitians and their doctrines. Forty-four million pounds of buckwheat are converted every year into griddle-cakes, and nearly 2,000,000 pounds of corn-meal into johnny-cake, corn-pone, and fried mush—drowned in millions of gallons of maple sirup!

No less than sixteen concerns are still manufacturing haircloth furniture, the total value of their output being conservatively estimated at $4,543,454.

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Short Shrift for Bandits in Illinois

"TREAT 'em rough!" is the Illinois motto in dealing with the hold-up men who used to terrorize some of her smaller towns. This State was once the happy hunting-ground of bank robbers, we read in an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago. But, changing tactics, it is rapidly becoming the scourge of these gentry.

Disgusted by depredations of the bandits who victimized hundreds of its smaller members, "the Illinois Bankers' Association placed a head price of $1,000 on all bank thieves, organized an investigating department, and launched into a relentless war, the results of which are beginning to be felt in the underworld circles."

Only recently, "twenty robberies, twelve of which were in Illinois and the others in adjoining States, have been cleared up and confessions obtained implicating ten men," the Associated Press tells us as it continues:

Since January 1, 1930, six bandits have been killed, ninety-seven committed to the penitentiary, three electrocuted for murders during robberies, one electrocuted for slaying two policemen who sought to arrest him, and fifteen are under indictment, awaiting trial.

"Illinois is tough on bank robbers, and it's getting tougher," said R. C. Saunders, head of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Illinois Bankers' Association.

Mr. Saunders, a former chief of police of Des Moines, Iowa, has spent years hunting down bank robbers.

Mr. Saunders and his men set the trap in East St. Louis that caught the robbers of the Lincoln, Nebraska, National Bank and Trust Company, who made away with $2,870,000.

And it was through them, aided by Chicago's Secret Six, that Gus Winkler was forced to disgorge the $583,000 in negotiable bonds taken in the Lincoln robbery.

Another prize catch in which the Illinois Bankers' Association figured was the arrest of the "kidnaping robbers."

They were six men who made a specialty of kidnaping a banker at his home late at night, forcing him to accompany them to the bank, and there opening the vaults.

THE conviction of the "nitro" gang was another feather in the cap of the fighting bankers, we learn as we read on:

This mob, so named because its members would carry a small bottle of nitroglycerin into a bank, and threaten to explode it if they met with resistance, terrorized central Illinois for a long time. They are now in the penitentiary.

In all of these cases much of the credit belongs to the police, the sheriff, or the Illinois State Highway Police force.

But it is also true that in almost every case where any of these officials obtained clues they called in Mr. Saunders and his men because of their wide experience.

It is because of this cooperation, Mr. Saunders says, that bank robbers are "on the run."

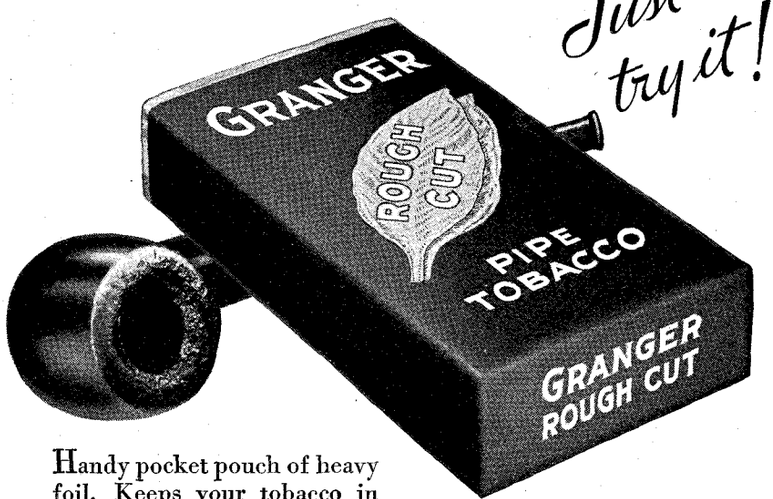
Possest of a photostatic mind, Mr. Saunders is said by police officials never to forget a bank robber's face once he sees either the man or his picture.

This has been responsible for the identification of many a criminal.

America's pipe tobacco..

Wellman's Method..an 1870 tobacco secret.. gives Granger a mellowness and flavor that you can't find in any other pipe tobacco at any price.

Just try it!



Handy pocket pouch of heavy foil. Keeps your tobacco in better condition and makes the price lower. Hence TEN cents.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON A LIGGETT & MYERS PRODUCT

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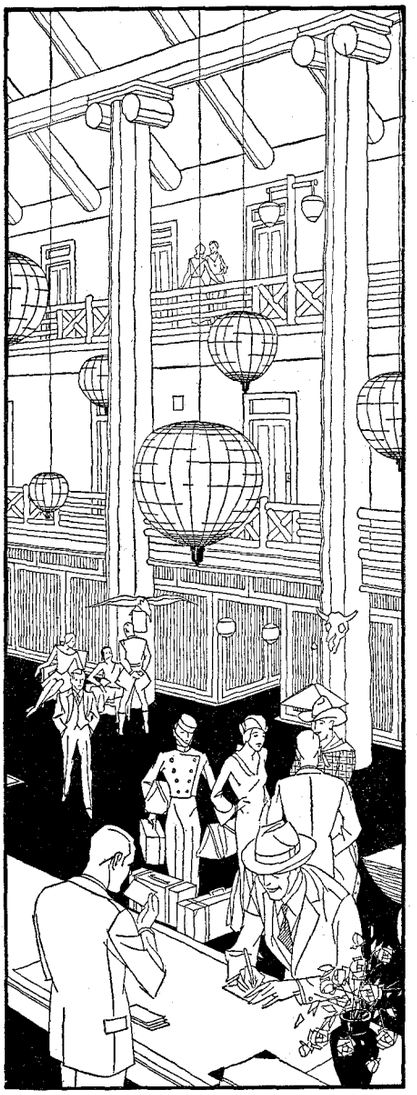
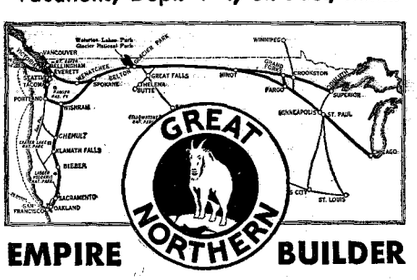


Lounge of the Glacier Park Hotel

Come to the top of America . . . Glacier Park!

Meet the Rockies this summer in Glacier Park, where you do what you like—and like it! Live in spacious mountain hotels or mile-up chalets, ride horses or buses or boats, hike or just sit in the sun. It's Western here—saddles, hospitality, sports, scenery and all. Summer fares from the East are lowest ever. Write Great Northern Vacations, Dept. V-4, St. Paul, Minn.



EMPIRE BUILDER

to Glacier Park, the Northwest and California

Lilliputian Living in These Tabloid Times

REDUCE or get out! This, apparently, is the supreme command in the struggle for existence in the modern midget apartment, according to a slyly satirical writer in *The American Weekly*.

House pets such as dogs and goldfish hasten to obey, this observer notes.

Pussycat remains insolently independent, but if she wants to survive as a city species, she "had better start breeding midget cats that will be a fair match for the pocket-sized dogs."

Surveying the American scene, particularly apartment-house life among the American species, this writer discovers an amazing evolution going on among house pets, furniture, utensils, and household habits. Concentration is the key-note.

There is no room for Rover, the genial St. Bernard, in the twentieth-century tabloid home, the writer goes on, and notes the recent evolution of the household pet:

> The ideal shape for apartment furnishings and inhabitants is tall and thin, therefore the worst possible design of dog is the dachshund which Mark Twain described as "half a dog high and a dog and a half long."
>
> He is doomed unless breeders teach him to walk on his hind legs and sleep sitting up. Then he would be perfect as a flat-dweller.
>
> With the shrinking floor-space, tables became smaller and smaller, and any sort of sizable objects on them become unpopular from taking up too much precious space. Among these loomed the goldfish bowl, which had to diminish or get out.
>
> It obligingly condensed itself to about the size of a generous coffee-cup, a cramped abode in which an old-fashioned goldfish could hardly turn around. In order to avoid lowering the fish's standard of living the pet shops have found and put on the market miniature kinds of fish, little creatures not more than two-thirds of an inch long.

EVEN the furniture, the kitchen stove and sink, and all the rest of the utensils are forced to enter this bitter struggle for existence and only the fittest survive, this observer notes. Next we are asked to consider an almost magic table, adaptable to many uses. It has just gone on sale in Paris, and doubtless we'll soon see it over here. We are told:

> The interior framework is U-shaped and of steel securely welded and of great strength, and has a weight of twenty-five to thirty pounds, according to size. This frame is covered with lacquer paint, and can be easily kept clean. Upon the frame a table-top is easily adjusted. You can also use it as a tub for washing large quantities of linen. It is larger and holds more water than the washtub usually fitted in small houses, and this is an advantage to housekeepers. Further, it can be used as a bath-tub for people or household pets.
>
> The tub is ordinarily left in the table at all times. It has a convenient form and is arranged so as not to incommode the knees of diners during meals. It is placed at a

THE CRUISE TO ALL EUROPE

MEDITERRANEAN AND NORWAY

A genuine travel bargain . . . low rate covers all expenses on ship and shore, hotels, guides, etc.

12 COUNTRIES . . . 54 DAYS

Visiting Madeira, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Monaco, Holland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France.

S.S. LANCASTRIA . . . From N.Y.

JULY 2nd $590 up

CUNARD DEFERRED PAYMENT
(In Cooperation With Morris Plan)
AVAILABLE FOR THIS CRUISE

Your Local Agent or

CUNARD LINE
25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FRANK TOURIST CO.
542 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN?

FERTILIZE *as You Sprinkle*

Gorgeous, healthy lawns easily, quickly with new Plantilizer nozzle. Fill with highly concentrated fertilizer cartridges. Attaches to any garden hose. Water dissolves fertilizer carrying it quickly to roots. No fuss No muss. Ask your hardware man or seed store — or mail $1.00 direct. *For large lawns* ask for Sprayit Hydro Mixing Nozzle.

Complete Sprayit Plantilizer and set of 5 cartridges **$1.00**

SPRAYIT PLANTILIZER
304 E. Colfax, South Bend, Ind.

BOYS

Money and FREE Prizes for You!

Here is a *real* chance for you to do what thousands of other boys are doing—have

=A Business of Your Own

=That will pay you
several dollars each week for your spare time. Boys earn OVER $5.00.

=That will give you
a cash bonus every thirteen weeks.

=That will offer you
your choice of many free prizes.

=That will teach you
business from the ground up.

=That takes no money
to start.

=That is easy to do

If your answer is yes, fill in the attached coupon and mail to-day.

Junior Sales Dept., The Literary Digest, Desk AA, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City

Please tell me about your plan, and how I can earn money and get Free Prizes.

Name.....Age.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

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convenient height for a woman washing clothes, and an arrangement in the interior prevents the washing-board from slipping. The outlet plug is easily opened and a pail can be placed under it to catch the water. The combined washing-and-bath tub is fitted with large solid feet, and it can easily be placed on the ground. Grown persons wishing to take a bath would use it in that position.

The transformation into a dining-table is simple. All that is necessary is to place a big table top upon it. This is held firmly in position by metal projections which fit into holes in the board.

Royal Headgear

THE spirit of spring cleaning has visited George V of Great Britain. And he has struck a responsive chord in the breast of many a male by sending his crown to the cleaners and having it reblocked. This crown, an editorial in the Indianapolis *News* tells us, "is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with ermine border." Further:

This symbol of British power was made for Queen Victoria in 1839. It is not the custom to buy or have designed a new crown for each new ruler.

Great Britain thought that whatever was good enough for Queen Victoria should satisfy succeeding generations, but her grandson, King George, discovered that the crown had sunk about an inch in the back. Each of its 3,000 jewels was removed and treated separately.

The crown is now said to be as good as new, and will be ready for the Prince of Wales whenever the time comes for him to assume kingly duties.

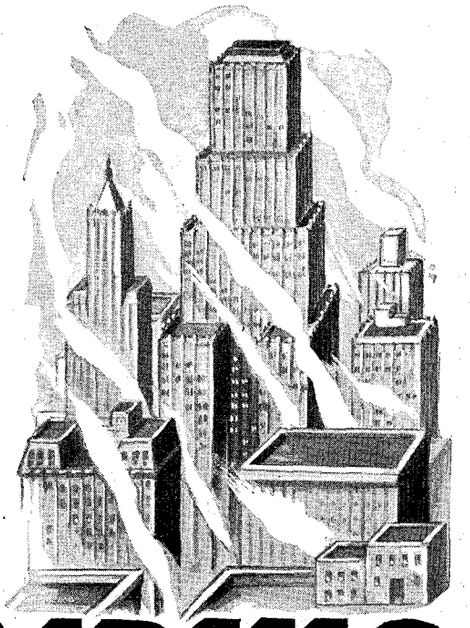
Of course, the imperial crown is not worn every day.

King George usually wears a silk topper for most state occasions, but now and then a derby, or even a fedora. For sports wear, especially when he is shooting, he wears a cap. The king has been seen in a British naval cap when he inspected battle-ships or participated in naval reviews.

"WITH millions unemployed, with governments at their wits' end to balance budgets, with most of the civilized world down to economic hardpan, the repair of royal and imperial crowns—what few remain—seems a distinctly minor matter." Thus the New York *World-Telegram*. Yet, this paper continues:

For that very reason, there is something rather fine and gallant in the news that King George's imperial crown has come back from the cleaners reblocked, polished, and with an inch added to its stature.

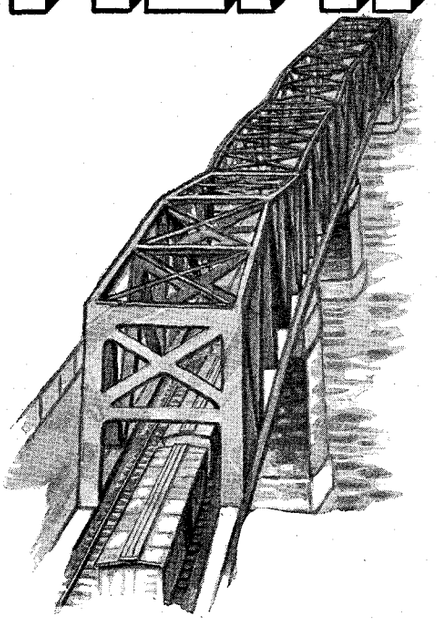
Hard times, doles, taxes and super-taxes can not make stout Britons forget their traditions and their loyalties. They shoulder burden after burden. But they still proudly carry their constitution with its principles and precedents intact, its monarch still embodying their sense of unity and power, still symbolizing their faithfulness to their history, still sure of their allegiance.



CAPITAL OF THE MID-SOUTH

And one of that section's greatest rail centers . . . A natural gateway for a large portion of the south and southwest... Pre-eminent as an inland cotton market, as a hard-wood lumber market and as a producer of cotton seed products and mixed feeds . . . this is

MEMPHIS



A progressive city served by a fleet of Missouri Pacific freight and passenger trains that follow the routes of the Sunshine Special, The Texan and the Southern Scenic

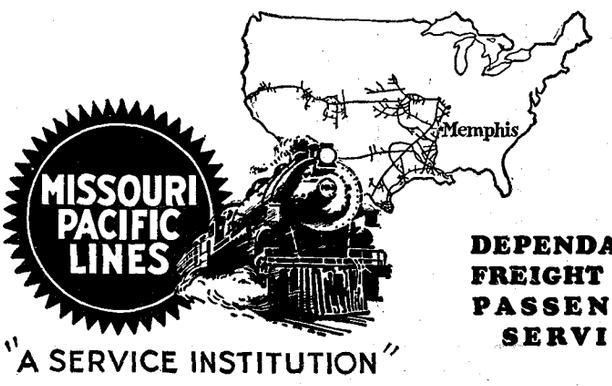
SOUTH
Thru Arkansas and Louisiana to New Orleans and the Louisiana Coast.

SOUTHWEST
Thru Arkansas to Houston, San Antonio, Mexico and intermediate points.

WEST
To Little Rock, Dallas and Ft. Worth and, thru the El Paso gateway, to Arizona and Southern California.

NORTH
To St. Louis and, by convenient connection in St. Louis Union Station, the north and east.

NORTHWEST
Thru the White River Valley to Kansas City, Omaha and the Northwest, and thru Kansas, Colorado and Utah to the Pacific Coast.



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"A SERVICE INSTITUTION"

DEPENDABLE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

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26 LONG SMOKES FOR 15 CENTS!

A Way to Get Greater Pleasure at Lower Cost

If you've got the blues, cheer up! Times for smokers are not as bad as they may seem. Here is a way out on your smoking bill that gives you 26 dandy smokes for 15 cents!

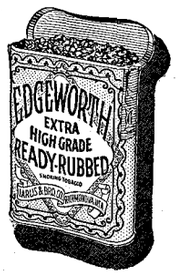
Change to a pipe—and Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco.

Pipe smoking is pleasure smoking. A pipe is long and slow and placid. It soothes and relaxes and charms. A pipe is the kind of smoke that keeps men's nerves steady, keeps their brains clear and alert.

And Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, made as it is from the finest burley tobaccos, is a remarkable pipe tobacco. Men who have smoked Edgeworth for as long as 20 years say that it's a cool, slow-burning smoke that never bites the tongue. Perhaps it's because this special Edgeworth blend has its natural savor insured by a distinctive and exclusive eleventh process. Now—notice this: the 15-cent tin gives you 26 (average size) pipefuls . . . 26 long, peaceful smokes. And Edgeworth in the larger sizes gives you even greater economy.

We've all got to sit down and think things out these days. And nothing helps like a pipe filled with that good blended-burley Edgeworth. Maybe you are already one of the great army of pipe-smoking Edgeworth fans. If so, of course these words are not addressed to you. You know already how true every word of this advertisement is.

But speaking particularly to you men who are dissatisfied with your smoking, or who feel you are spending too much, we want to say this: A pipe with Edgeworth will give you greater pleasure at lower cost. If that appeals to you, try one tin of Edgeworth. (You can buy it in two forms—Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice—and in all sizes from 15-cent pocket package to pound humidor tin. Some sizes come in vacuum tins.) Smoke Edgeworth *critically*. Compare it with other brands. Compare the cost with that of other forms of smoking. Then decide for *yourself* whether you want to go on with Edgeworth. We abide by your decision.



Or, if you prefer, try before you buy. Send your name and address for a free sample packet of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. Address: Larus & Brother Co., 102 S. 22d St., Richmond, Va.

Don't miss Edgeworth's weekly radio treat! Every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, Eastern Daylight Time, Edgeworth offers for your entertainment a novel program without a dull moment. The program is broadcast over a network of radio stations of the National Broadcasting Company. Make a mental note *right now* to tune in on the Edgeworth program Thursday evening.

How Nations Mourn a Great Horse

THE big red gelding would follow his trainer like a dog. He would hang his head in shame at a harsh word, and tears would well up into his eyes.

But, we are assured by W. J. Macbeth, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "a kindly word or friendly pat would restore him to his bubbling spirits."

He broke records right and left.

He won thirty-seven races in fifty-one starts.

His money earnings ran to $332,250, second only to Sun Beau's, and he was expected to pass even that great winner's mark. He came to this country and was beginning to repeat his feats.

He won the Agua Caliente Handicap, at which, according to Bryan Field, in the New York *Times*, King George cabled his congratulations from England.

Then, at the very height of his career, Phar Lap, the six-year-old wonder horse from Australia, died of colic at Menlo Park, near Palo Alto, California. His end came like the lightning his name implied, for Phar Lap, we read, is Sengalese for "wink of the sky."

American followers of the turf were heart-broken at the tragic end of the great horse, who promised, on the strength of one race, to be one of the few foreign racers to make good in this country.

But American grief was as nothing by the side of the consternation felt in Australia and New Zealand, where Phar Lap was a public figure.

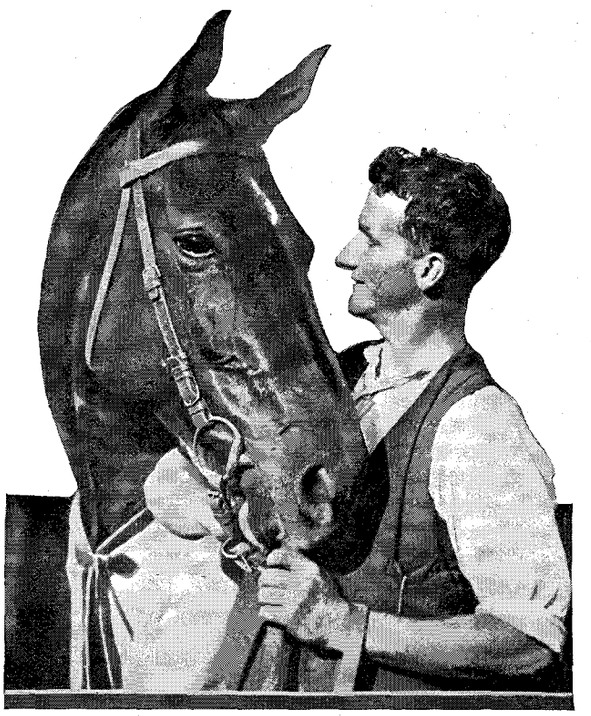
Australians were dumfounded when news of Phar Lap's death was received, we learn from a cable poll of the Antipodean press. Long before newspapers published confirmation, the demise was the sole topic of conversation among racing enthusiasts and laymen alike.

PHAR LAP, whom THE DIGEST helped to introduce to America in an article about a year ago, had endeared himself to all. The suggestion was at once made that his skeleton be sent home for preservation in the Australian Institute of Anatomy at Canberra. The proposal found instant support, and H. R. Telford, part owner of Phar Lap, cabled to his partner, David J. Davis, who had accompanied the horse to the United States. Phar Lap's skeleton, as plans stand at present, will probably go to Australia, while his hide, mounted by a Western taxidermist, will go to New Zealand, where he was foaled.

THE story of Phar Lap's death, we learn further from our cable poll, took precedence over subjects of paramount political moment in newspapers, and many editorials deploring the loss were published.

"The prince of race-horses has died," the Melbourne *Argus* said. "Thousands will sigh with genuine regret. The Phar Laps of the turf are something more than horses than run in races."

No other horse has figured so prominently in the life of the people, the Melbourne *Sun* declares. "Phar Lap was a national advertisement. His racing provided a succession of thrills, and his fame will live forever in turf history."



Acme

Pals from "Down Under"—Phar Lap and Trainer Woodcock, Who Was His Constant Companion

PAUL LOWRY, in his sports column in the Los Angeles *Times*, reminds us of "an odd analogy" between the fates of "the great Australian horse and Les Darcy, the great Australian middleweight." He tells us:

Phar Lap came to America and had one race, which he won in a breeze. Then he died.

Darcy arrived with the reputation of being the greatest fighter ever developed in the Antipodes. He died in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1917. Every manager in the country had tried to sign him to a contract. Jack Kearns beat the others to the punch, but the wily Kearns was never able to cash in on his acumen. Darcy died without ever fighting in the United States. But he stopt virtually every middleweight we sent to Australia. Those he didn't knock out, he outboxed.

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Fair Rivals of the Sandwich Man

A "SMARTLY-DREST GIRL" with "blooming complexion" and "becoming coiffure" is the meat of a sandwich advertising the "permanent waves, oil shampoos, and manicures" of a beauty parlor.

Yes, an editorial note in the New York *Times* tells us, the ladies have invaded yet another masculine stronghold.

For years the sandwich man was regarded as a quaint symbol of advertising's age of innocence. But now, "the tinted art of ballyhoo" having completed a cycle, as Lewis Nichols tells us in an article in *The Times* Magazine, he has come back, only to find the sandwich girl as his competitor.

And the beauty parlor's charming signboard, the editorial tells us, is "the pink of sandwich perfection."

Still another of these enterprising ladies carries the announcements of a hosiery firm, and a third makes known the delights of a vegetarian restaurant.

"If unemployed models from the garment centers go in for professional sandwich work," the editorial remarks as it ends, "they will doubtless bring to it a new chic and dignity."

BUT, in spite of this rivalry between sandwich girls and sandwich men, the latter are still fairly sure of a market for their talents. For, according to Mr. Nichols's survey, they are once more in brisk demand.

In this return "there seems to be a note of justice," this writer observes as he continues:

For years they were looked upon with disfavor and as being of little account, either personally or as the bearers of important messages.

They prowled their weary way up one side of the street and down the other, handing out literature to the curious. Their eyes were downcast and their shambling feet were heavy.

But lately the profession has taken an upward swing.

Its graph is going against business just as its personnel moves against the sidewalk crowds. It must boast easily 25,000 members, full and part time, now.

To be a sandwich man in these days is to carry the pennon of gentility.

Some of the finest products are advertised on the backs of men—even to data regarding valuable but strayed dogs and cats.

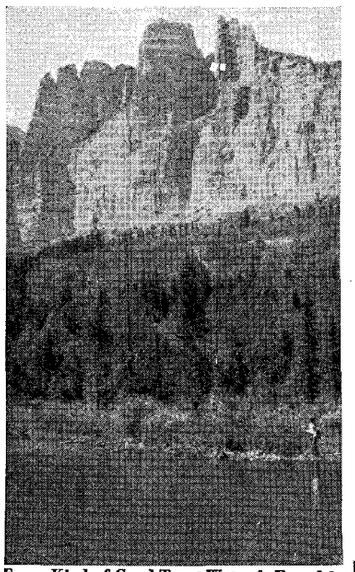
Beauty parlors promise any three treatments for a dollar, and give a choice that is practically limitless.

Emigrant Trail.—I've just heard the story they tell about Mark Twain during his early days as a San Francisco newshound, when things were pretty lean. Mark, holding a cigar-box under his arm, was standing gazing into a shop window.

A lady friend approached and said: "I always see you with a cigar-box under your arm. I'm afraid you're smoking too much, Mr. Clemens."

"It isn't that," retorted Mark. "I'm moving again."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FISH, CAMP, LOAF, CLIMB, RIDE, PLAY IN COOL SUNSHINE

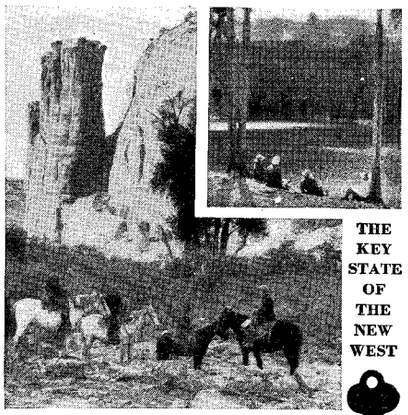


Every Kind of Good Trout Water is Found in Colorado. Open Season May 25 to October 31

COLORADO COLORFUL

YOU will sleep under blankets every night on a Colorado vacation and the summer sunshine will never be too warm to lessen the unlimited outdoor attractions of this highest part of the Rocky Mountains—with 50 14,000-foot peaks, hundreds over two miles high, 7,000 miles of trout streams, thousands of sparkling blue lakes, endless miles of horse and foot trails and smooth, safe, super-scenic highways. Colorado's chief attractions are as free as the evergreen-and-wild-flower-scented air. All the living and transportation costs are low. You can reach Colorado so quickly that even a brief vacation is logical here. Come soon—and study the varied opportunities for happy, permanent living.

Colorado fruits and vegetables have more flavor, more vitamins. Ask for them



THE KEY STATE OF THE NEW WEST

Horseback Party Exploring Hidden Sections of Colorado National Monument
Above: Fern Lake, Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park

THE COLORADO ASSOCIATION
643 Kit Carson Bldg., Denver, Colorado

Send me the FREE book, "Colorful Colorado: Opportunity's Playground," illustrated with natural-color photographs.

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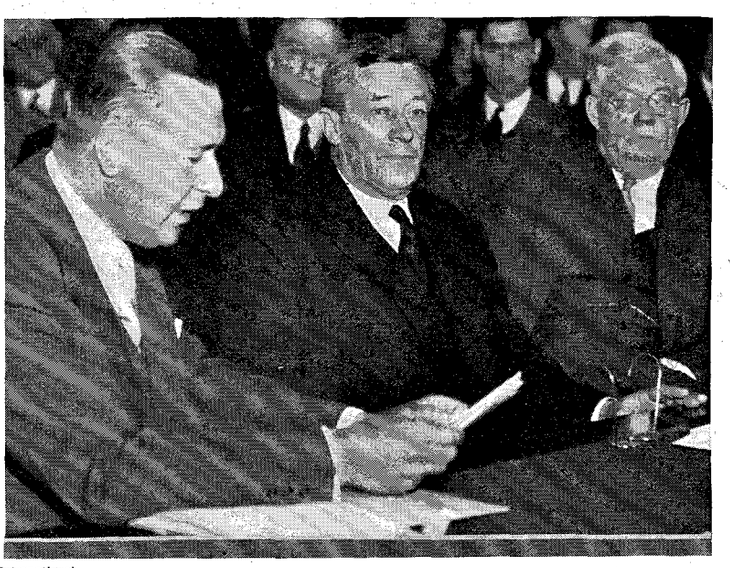
Whitney's Defense of Wall Street

IT WAS A GOOD SHOW.

It had to be to meet the competition of "the House bonus hearings, the opening of the baseball season, the assembling here of the Women's Anti-Prohibition Organization, and other things," as one Washington press writer noted. A crowd of three or four hundred jammed into and overflowed out of the big Senate Banking and Currency committee room in the Capitol; some fifty of them were reporters.

A smooth-shaven, ruddy-faced man of middle age, looking like a football player who has kept in perfect condition, according to Mark Sullivan, held the center of the stage. It was Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, the first and star witness for the committee investigating short selling in particular and the stock market in general.



International

President Whitney Defending His Stock Market

President Richard Whitney of the New York Stock Exchange at the reader's left, and next to him Senator Frederick Walcott, and then Senator John G. Townsend, of the Banking and Currency Committee.

In his first two days of testifying, Mr. Whitney refused to admit that the Stock Exchange is responsible for all the evils of the late boom and the present depression. And while he recognized that short selling can lead to abuses, he insisted that these abuses are being well kept in hand by the Exchange itself.

The Whitney testimony naturally leads to a renewal of the press debate over short selling and the causes of stock-market fluctuations. This testimony, brought out piecemeal in answer to questions from the committee and its counsel, is summed up in part by the New York *Times:*

1. That liquidation of securities by their owners is exerting a far more depressing effect on the market than any other cause.
2. That short selling has generally accounted, since the depression began, for less than 5 per cent. of all Stock Exchange transactions.
3. That prohibition of short selling would close the stock markets and freeze the security for bank loans of between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000.
4. That the deflation, in part, represents a state of fear in which "many people are trying to give this country of ours away."
5. That the speculative mania culminating in the crash of 1929 originated in the education of the public to invest in securities during the sale of Liberty bonds.

MR. WHITNEY pointed out that the big stock-market drop in recent weeks did not seem to show any corresponding increase in the short interest, the inference being that short selling had little to do with the sensational decline in prices. As *The Times* sums up the rest of the Whitney testimony:

1. That the lending of stocks to short operators by brokers is legitimate business, such stock loans being made only with the consent of the owners and including only stocks purchased on margin.
2. That the Stock Exchange did not foster the bull market of 1929, but on the contrary feared it, and that brokers raised margins to high levels in efforts to check the upswing.
3. That small investors are not being "squeezed out" during the depression, but have increased greatly. The sixty-nine largest corporations were owned by 6,700,000 investors in January, 1932, compared with 4,700,430 in January, 1930.

THE present investigation dates back to early March, when the Senate approved "a thorough and complete" investigation of the securities exchanges of the country by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The chief benefit that the investing and speculating public may be expected to derive from the inquiry, so Louis Seibold predicts in the New York *American*, "will be in the form of legislation designed to bring the New York Stock Exchange and other securities markets under direct supervision and control of the Federal Government."

But there seemed to be no great rush to start the investigation until that wave of liquidation swept over the stock market during the first ten days of April. President Hoover and his principal Senate adviser on financial matters, Mr. Walcott of Connecticut, a member of the Banking Committee, were in communication with each other and with New York. There was a hurried meeting of the committee. There were rumors that the decline of the stock market was to culminate in a great bear raid for a "Black Saturday." A subpena was rushed to Mr. Whitney's house calling for his appearance on Monday. When he appeared, Mr. Whitney specifically said that he knew of no such bear raid, and that there was plenty of justification for the selling in bearish news from home and abroad.

But whatever Mr. Whitney may say, there is no doubt in the mind of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "public opinion supports the Senate committee's action."

The Stock Exchange, of course, has put into effect reforms designed to curb short selling. But the St. Louis *Star* finds that such voluntary action "is about as effective as talcum powder in a shotgun cartridge":

If bear raids are to be curbed, they will have to be curbed by outside legal force. The Stock Exchange itself won't put an end to systematic assaults on security values, because to do so under present conditions would induce a stagnant market, and a stagnant market is deadly to brokers.

AND while the evils of short selling may be exaggerated, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* thinks that "it will be salutary to investigate the stock market as a whole."

But this "frantic" investigation of short selling, this "relentless grilling," this "sudden hostility" to the Stock Exchange on the part of the Administration—it all seems strange to the Philadelphia *Record*, which asks:

What purpose can there be, except to find a scapegoat for the collapse of the Administration's reconstruction program, a collapse manifested by tumbling stock prices?

Similarly the Baltimore *Sun* suggests that if this investigation "can be so manipulated as to make it appear that

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every time Mr. Hoover endeavored to drag us out of the Slough of Despond the bears in Wall Street ruined his plans, it is possible that the people will think less about the Smoot-Hawley tariff, the Farm Board's Dissolving Fund, the parades of the honorary pallbearers, and the other costly ineptitudes of the Administration, and concentrate their fury on the Money Devil."

As far as the recent stock-market declines are concerned, it seems obvious enough to a score of papers that we need not look to any artificial selling moves. It is simple enough to the San Francisco *Chronicle:* "When business is bad and many people are forced to sell their stocks to get money, the stock market will record the fact in lower prices."

Of course the bears do not make the market. The market makes the bears. But the trouble is, so Walter Lippmann writes in the New York *Herald Tribune,* that the people get the other idea because while neither bull nor bear speculators determine the direction of the market, they do accentuate the direction in which it is going. Now Mr. Whitney may be correct in saying that it was the American people in general who were responsible for our speculative mania. "But what sticks in their minds is that they were encouraged, often by the methods of high-powered salesmanship, to give themselves up to this folly." As Mr. Lippmann sums up:

In the last fifteen years the general public has come into the stock market. There has been a distribution of securities without any parallel in all history.

This distribution of securities has produced a condition where there is an enormous gulf between the actual owners of corporate property and the directors of these properties.

It has become impossible for the public who own securities to arrive at sound judgments about the position of their property. They are entirely dependent, therefore, upon advice, and in the nature of things they are dependent to a very great degree upon the advice of their brokers.

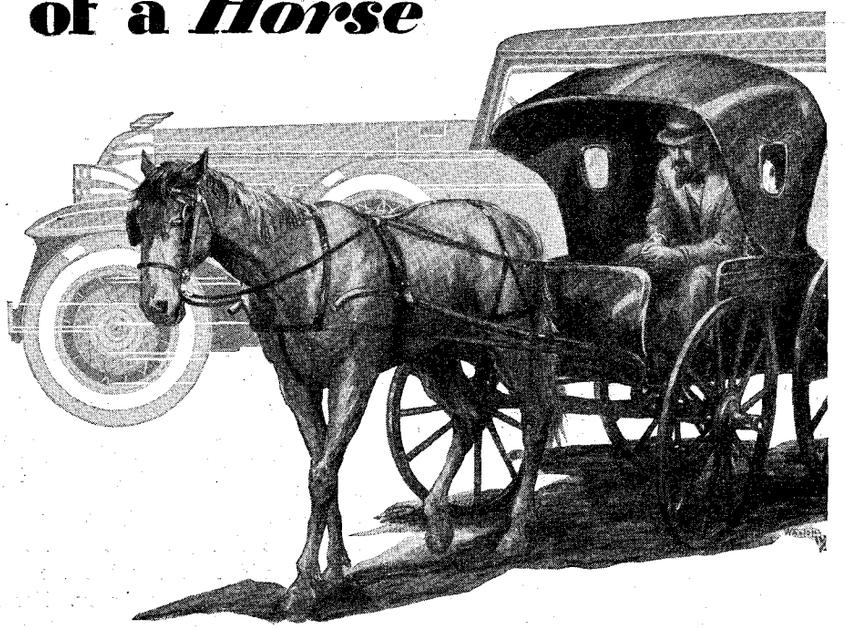
It is not enough to say that the Stock Exchange is a market place. It is a collection of firms which advise the investor what to buy or sell in that market place.

This is a grave responsibility. It is more than an academic question whether the responsible firms which have sound traditions behind them have had the power and the courage to discipline the old pirates and the considerable number of irresponsible amateurs who rushed into the stock-broking business during the mad days of the inflation.

There is a general impression that the responsible men lost control, that things got out of hand, that greed destroyed judgment, and that the ignorant trust of the public was exploited.

There is, consequently, a wide and sharp feeling in the community that, in addition to defending the Exchange against vindictive and destructive attack, the reputable interests which Mr. Whitney represents need fairly soon to demonstrate that they appreciate the evils of the recent past, and that they intend to protect the Stock Exchange by internal reform and self-discipline.

You wouldn't expect it of a *Horse*



Why ask it of your old *Car?*

IT IS TRUE your car is inanimate but like the horse it can't go on working forever.

All the coaxing, priming, repairing and costly tinkering in the world can never make it what it used to be.

In balancing the family budget the automobile is one of the most important considerations. Mounting repair bills and unforeseen replacements often become extravagance—

So check up on your car, today. Compare its upkeep with the advantages of the latest model. Then investigate Commercial Credit Service—

Buying a new car on a Commercial Credit plan has often been found more economical than trying to make the old car a new car.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

HEADQUARTERS · BALTIMORE

WHEREVER YOU ARE ● WHATEVER YOU MAKE, SELL OR BUY ● INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL CREDIT SERVICE ●

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MUSCULAR PAIN!

STOP IT QUICK . . . BEFORE IT KEEPS YOU AWAY FROM WORK

IN times like these, when everyone must make the most of every day, what man or woman can wisely stay at home to nurse muscles that ache and pain?

At the first sign of soreness, what you want is relief, and mighty quick! You want the benefits of the finest preparation that ever soothed an ailing muscle. That's why you want Absorbine Jr., because the very minute you rub it on you can tell by that glowing warmth that it is getting results. And as you continue to massage, the muscles lose their tautness, and as they relax, the throbbing pain disappears.

This is because Absorbine Jr. is a safe "rubefacient." Doctors will tell you that it helps to stir up sluggish circulation and thereby relieves the sore congestion in muscles. Since Absorbine Jr. will not blister, it can be used with massage and so brings *double-acting* relief from muscular aches and pains.

For 40 years, Absorbine Jr. has been a favorite among coaches, trainers and athletes. It's the wisest precaution against bruises, strains, sprains — against all kinds of muscular ailments. When used full strength, it is an excellent antiseptic. Price, $1.25. For free sample write W. F. Young, Inc., 345 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass. *In Canada:* Lyman Building, Montreal.

ABSORBINE JR.

for years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, sprains, abrasions

Used by Thousands for "ATHLETE'S FOOT"

Downing the Dollar in Paris

"WHAT About the Dollar?"

"National City Bank of New York Suspends Payments."

Head-lines like these in a Paris newspaper furnished a sensational climax to a series of French attacks on the American dollar, a few days ago, and brought quick action.

The newspaper apologized, government officials were notified, the National City Bank dismissed the head-lines as preposterous and absurd. French bankers let it be understood that they had no fears about the soundness of American finances. Treasury officials in Washington declined to comment, but intimated that there is no need to worry about the gold standard.

A Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* ridicules the idea that the Bank of France could possibly be behind the attacks on the American banks and the American dollar. In fact, he says that most of the talk has come from minor periodicals which nobody but the small speculator ever takes seriously. For instance, this is what the weekly *Aux Ecoutes Financiers* (not the paper quoted above) said:

> Take care for the American banks. The Americans are slow thinkers, but at last they begin to understand that it is the bankers who brought about their ruin.
>
> The present crisis is due largely to American banks which created useless industries merely to sell securities.
>
> France has still large balances in the United States, and very few American banks offer earnest guaranties of security any more.
>
> The situation is extremely delicate.
>
> We must watch out.

BUT while London, Paris, and Washington dispatches attribute the raid on the dollar to irresponsible speculators, and point out that financial authorities abroad do not talk seriously of America "going off the gold standard," some of our editors think there must be something behind this campaign. The Boston *Globe*, for instance, is quite sure "there is a mouse in the meal somewhere," and in well-informed London financial circles cynical skepticism greets French protests that French attacks on the dollar "just grew up, like Topsy." The campaign, writes the editor of the London *Evening Standard*, "has been of an intensive nature, and French banks have advised against dollars, and French newspapers have attacked them." In fact, we read on—

> There is every symptom of a concerted bear drive on a large scale. The motive behind all these activities is a desire to sell short—stocks, exchange, and commodities, it matters not what. The result has been unrest and uncertainty of a damaging kind.

"How can Europe 'attack' the dollar, and what motive could Europe have in doing so?" The double question is put by *The Arkansas Gazette* (Little Rock), and it proceeds to answer with a clear explanation for the benefit of readers out of contact with the financial center:

> France, or any of the other nations whose press is more or less under control of the Government, could encourage the printing of news tending to shake confidence in the soundness of our financial structure and our fiscal policies. International exchange is exceedingly sensitive to such influences.
>
> When both currencies are at par, a franc is worth 3.92 cents, and a dollar is worth 25.51 francs. But on the day when this Paris canard was published, the dollar sank in Paris to a value of 25.325 francs, and the franc rose in New York to a value of 3.944 cents.
>
> Those variations may look negligible, but they brought exchanges between the two countries to the "gold point"—meaning that gold was cheaper to buy in New York than in Paris, and that actual specie shipments to France would be profitable. As a matter of fact, the "arbitrage" on the $7,000,000 shipment arranged for that day would come to about $42,000, leaving a fair profit margin above the costs of freight and insurance.

We Would Be Glad of the Chance

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

But why should France, or Europe, want to attack the dollar and bring its international value down? It is fair to state that French officials have repeatedly denied that any such attack is being made or countenanced by them.

But if one were under way, Europe might have any one or all of several motives. Europeans owe us debts, public and private, of which the amount is fixt in dollars. If the dollar depreciates, a smaller amount of their own currencies will buy the dollars needed for payments of interest and principal.

American tourist traffic is a big item in European business, and the more dollars our tourists have to pay for a given number of francs, lire, or zloti, the more Europe will profit.

European statesmen may figure that a financially chastened America will be more amenable to suggestions of revised debt settlements or complete cancelation of the war indebtedness.

And finally, multitudes of Europeans have the "Uncle Shylock" complex toward us, and might not be heart-broken by any developments that tended to humiliate or embarrass our opulent old Uncle Sam.

> There is not the remotest probability of our abandoning the gold standard, we read

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in a Washington dispatch from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which describes the situation as follows, on the basis of conversation with Treasury officials:

The gold position of this country is very strong at the present time, and the situation has been improved by the better currency system, resulting from provisions of the Glass-Steagall bill providing for the use of government security as a backing for Federal Reserve notes.

Monetary stocks of gold March 23 were $4,381,000,000, which was but $308,000,000 less than a year earlier despite a loss of $725,000,000 in gold between the middle of September and the end of October following the European crisis and abandonment of the gold standard by England.

The fact that the United States weathered the heavy drain of gold during that crisis without difficulty and without termination of the free gold market was given as sufficient evidence to prove the security of the American position.

The only thing that could drive the United States off the gold standard would be a demand on the part of all Americans holding Federal Reserve notes that they be redeemed in gold, one expert said. Gold is not in demand as a currency in this country, the amount in circulation being comparatively small compared to that of paper money.

Disposal of all foreign investments in the United States and removal of all foreign gold would not be of sufficient weight to endanger the gold standard.

"We can afford to ignore irresponsible rumors and dishonest newspaper reports designed to yield illegitimate profits to French speculators in dollar exchange; but," observes *The Journal of Commerce* editorially, "the fact that such rumors receive credence among sober and sensible Frenchmen can not be dismissed lightly as just another example of Gallic excitability and ignorance of conditions in the United States." For one thing, "the heat with which some of our public men charge that the rest of the world is in a conspiracy to put the United States off the gold standard is calculated to create a suspicion in the minds of foreigners that we are not as invulnerable as we profess to be." And if an intelligent foreigner were to read our newspapers and become familiar with what is going on in Washington, "would he feel assured of our unswerving self-sacrifice and devotion to the principles of sound finance and of our loyalty to the gold standard?" On the contrary, we are told, "he would discover that a large body of opinion is openly hostile to a policy of public retrenchment and completely indifferent to the importance of safeguarding the country against currency inflation." And so *The Journal of Commerce* concludes:

We shall have no cause to worry about foreign raids against the dollar, if Congress shows that it intends to protect the country against the innumerable groups of domestic dollar raiders by insisting upon a balanced budget and by rejecting all proposals to inflate the currency or to repudiate our obligations to maintain the gold value of the dollar unimpaired.

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1927 .. 56,537	1931 .. 237,115

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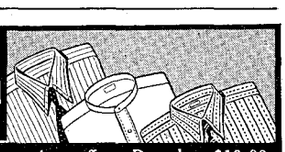

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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blurb.—"A. P.," Chicago, Ill.—This word was invented by Gelett Burgess in his "Burgess Unabridged," and has become common usage. It designates "A publisher's statement concerning an author or a book, issued as a preliminary announcement and containing a description of its chief characteristics."

bona fide.—"M. V.," Milwaukee, Wis.—The Latin phrase *bona fide* means "in good faith," and is used in English only as a compound adjective, as *bona-fide* transactions. The noun is *bona fides*, "good faith" or "honesty." There is no verb form. The noun *bonification* means "the paying of a bonus." When you speak of the *bonification* of the order, possibly you mean its *confirmation*.

Cecil.—"J. H. D., Jr.," Evergreen, Ala.—This name is pronounced either *ses'il* (*e* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*) or *si'sil* (first *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*).

Colorado.—"L. E.," Honey Grove, Tex.—The name of this State is pronounced *kol''o-ra'do*—first *o* as in *not*, second and third *o's* as in *obey*, *a* as in *art*.

donate.—"L. F.," New York City.—*Donate* is used only of important ceremonies or important gifts, but *not necessarily* to charity. One makes a *donation* to one's church, as a contribution toward its expenses.

ego.—"H. W. P.," Geneseo, Ill.—The pronunciation of the word *ego* varies in different parts of the English-speaking world. The pronunciation commonly used in the United States is *eg'o*. This pronunciation is accepted as standard in some parts of the United States and in England, but where Scottish influence prevails, the pronunciation *ee'go* is preferred. So it comes about that while half a dozen or more dictionaries pronounce the word *eg'o*, another half a dozen, mostly Scottish, pronounce the word *ee'go*. The modern accepted pronunciation of the word in England is *eg'o*.

The *ee'go* pronunciation was noted forty years ago by the Century Dictionary, which was based upon the Scottish Imperial Dictionary of Dr. Annandale of Glasgow and Edinburgh, by Stormonth's Dictionary, another Scotsman, who published his book in Edinburgh, and Thomas Davidson in his revision of Chambers's Dictionary, issued in Edinburgh after 1896. A hundred years ago, Webster and Worcester both recorded *ee'go* which was in direct contradiction to the Latin original, which, if correctly pronounced, would be *ay'go*.

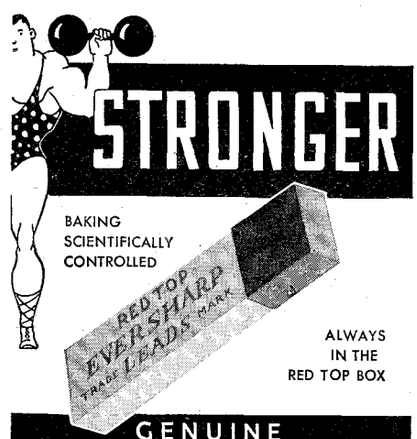
embassy, legation.—"A. W. B.," New York City.—In a popular sense all diplomatic missions are spoken of as *embassies*, but, strictly speaking, an *embassy* is a mission presided over by an ambassador as distinguished from a *mission* or *legation* entrusted to a minister, envoy, or other inferior diplomatic agent.

file, fyle.—"M. R.," Montreal, Can.—The spelling *fyle* is the survival of a form long obsolete. The word is *file*, derived from the Latin *filum*, thread.

fix.—"E. L. N.," West Newton, Pa.—The word *fix* is a general verb of action. Everything is fixed except the meaning of the word itself. To *fix up* a person was originally a colloquialism meaning "to provide him with quarters" or "to put him up for the night"; later the phrase took on the significance of a business arrangement or adjustment, in which sense it is commonly used in the United States, tho not by discriminating speakers.

Golden Rule, The.—"O. F. B.," Potlatch, Ida.—According to *Matthew vii: 12*, *The Golden Rule* is: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." It was first referred to by Robert Godfrey in his work on "Physics," issued in 1674, as "the *Golden Law*, 'do as you would be done by.'" In 1741, Isaac Watts, the hymnologist and churchman, wrote, in his essay on "Improving the Mind"—"Such is that *golden principle* of morality which our blessed Lord has given us." Howells in "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (1885), Vol. II, ch. 25, wrote: "In our dealings with each other we should be guided *by the Golden Rule*." This is the earliest quotation we have. But, the original use of the phrase was mathematical, and dates from 1542. In that year Recorde wrote *Greek Artes*, on page 240 of the edition of 1575 of which he explained: "The rule of Proportion whiche for his [its] excellencie is called the *Golden Rule*." Featly in "Clavis Mystica," ch. 21, p. 279, wrote: "The rule of three, or *golden rule*, as it is called in sacred algebray."

hose.—"J. E. S.," New York City.—The word *hose*, a collective noun, may take a verb either in the singular or the plural, according as it refers to the articles as one aggregate or as separate units.



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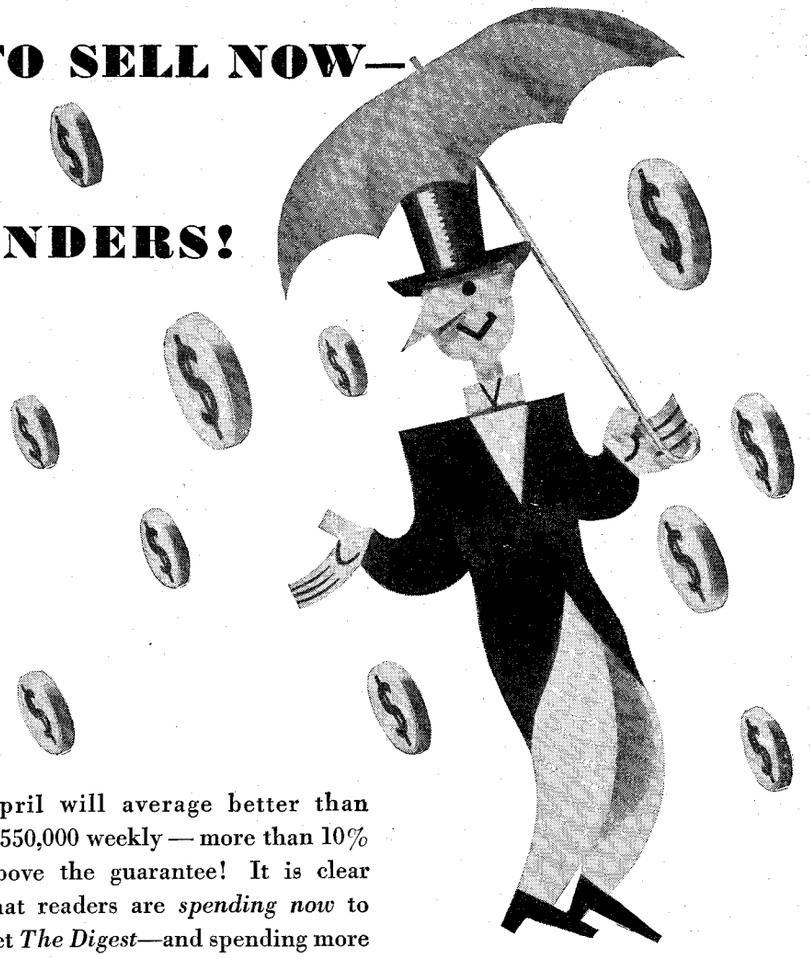

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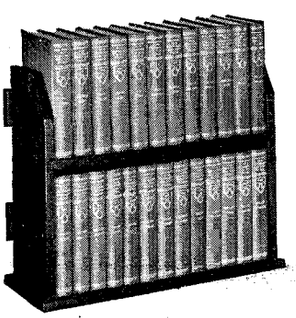

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Pat the Parrot.—MISTRESS—"Clara, give the goldfish a few more ants' eggs—it is my birthday and I want to see happy faces around me."—*Passing Show.*

All Explained.—SLOW WAITER (in London restaurant)—"Your coffee, sir; it's special from South America, sir."

DINER (sarcastically)—"Oh, so that's where you've been?"—*Punch.*

Also a Use for Wedding Presents.—"There are two things bridge has taught women, concentration and self-control," says a writer.

Not to mention the art of opening cans and how to pick up a meal at the delicatessen.—*Laughs.*

Future Congressmen.—A correspondent in a family paper declares that her baby wriggles out of everything. Obviously an incipient politician.—*Boston Transcript.*

Maybe; We Never Tried.—Devil's Lake, Michigan, is holding an ice-cutting bee, and while that's not our idea of fun, it must be more pleasant than holding an ordinary bee.—*Detroit News.*

Blows Up.—UNCLE—"And what are you going to be when you grow up, John?"

NEPHEW—"The same as you, uncle—an insulting engineer."—*New York Watchman Examiner.*

Step on 'Em.—"What's the matter with your feet?"

"I've got corns."

"Why don't you do something for them?"

"Why should I? They've never done anything for me."—*Passing Show.*

Making Ends Meet.—MRS. A—"How can Mrs. Bromley afford to keep three servants?"

MRS. B—"Oh, she plays bridge with them every Saturday evening and wins back all their wages."—*Boston Transcript.*

Tongue-Tied.—The Bishop of London, speaking at a meeting recently, said that when he was in America he had learned to say to his chauffeur, "Step on the gas, George"; but so far he had not summoned sufficient courage to say to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "O. K., Chief."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Dogwood Is Barking.—The crocuses are crowing; the Southern zephyrs blowing; the nectarines are necking by the sea; the cat-tails cater-wauling; the cauliflowers calling, and spring is springing up along the lea.

The yellow cowslip's slipping; the catnip starts a nipping, and the saps along the street begin to stir; you know that spring is springing when the bluebell's bells are ringing, and the pussywillow buds begin to purr.—*Judge.*

One Thing Needful.—BUTCHER—"Round steak, madam?"

BRIDE—"The shape doesn't interest me, so long as it's tender."—*Southern Farmer.*

Ought to Frame Them.—PLEBE—"I've added those figures ten times, sir."

PROF—"Good boy."

PLEBE—"And here's the ten answers."—*Carnegie Tech. Puppet.*

Pass the Raincoat.—WILLIE (glancing over stock market page)—"Pa, what is 'short covering'?"

FATHER—"Your mother's latest party dress, my son."—*Boston Transcript.*

"If I knew this was such a swell joint, I'd 'a' drest up a bit."
—"Judge."

Reverend Nut-Cracker.—YOUNG WIFE—"Now, Bill, I want you to go around to the minister and arrange for having the baby christened."

BILL (shipyard worker)—"You mean to say you are going to let somebody hit that little thing over the head with a bottle?"—*Farm Journal.*

Keep Him in His Place.—"Some women believe everything a man tells them."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Before I married Henrietta I told her I would be her slave for life, and her trusting nature refuses to accept any compromise."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Quick-Stepping with Cupid.—JOHN—"Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I got engaged two months ago, and now——"

JOAN—"Ah, love makes the world go round."

JOHN—"Yes, but I didn't think it nould go round so fast as to make me lose my balance."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Often Happens at Parties.—Monday Mrs. —— had an attack of pantomime poising.—*Theresa (N. Y.) paper.*

Odd, Indeed!—
ODD FELLOWS
113 YEARS OLD
—*Detroit News.*

What's Her Phone Number, Mister?—A car seen in Windsor, Ontario, was found to belong to a building contractor of New Milford, New Jersey, who owns prosperity in Detroit.—*Winsted (Conn.) Evening Citizen.*

Common Complaint.—It is believed Dr. Smith will shortly be able to resume his duties as his illness is but of a pecuniary nature.—*Wildwood (N. J.) paper.*

Amphibious Assassin.—Mrs. Mary C—— was injured early to-day when a hit-run motor-boat crashed into an auto in which she was riding.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

Old Harry, Maybe.—
LOCAL MAN HAS
LONGEST HORNS
IN ALL TEXAS
—*North Fort Worth News.*

When the Stork Went Cuckoo.—North of Lowell, Massachusetts, a stork felled 25 telephone poles, cutting the city off from communication to points north.—*New Haven Journal-Courier.*

No Cat-Calls.—
Mussolini's Play
Receives Ovation
Rome, March 16 (AP).—Clamorous applause to-night greeted the presentation of the play Villa Franca, of which Premier Mussolini is co-author.—*New York American.*

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TINGUE CAMELITE AND SQUIRRELETTE
COAT SETS
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—*Ad in the Hartford Courant.*

Quite à la Emily Post.—William B——, son of Dr. and Mrs. B—— of Cherokee Road, was operated upon Friday for the removal of tonsils by Dr. George M—— at his private clinic. Dr. Everett R—— was the assisting hostess.—*Chillicothe (Ohio) News-Advertiser.*

Sharing Each Other's Burdens.—Regardless of whether they are married, men and women earning over $20 per week should have at least one child each, Dr. Lindsay Wynekoop, Chicago, declared at a national mothers' congress at St. Louis.—*"Twenty Years Ago To-day" in the St. Paul Daily News.*

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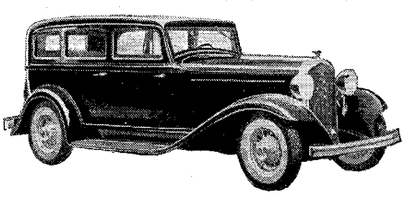

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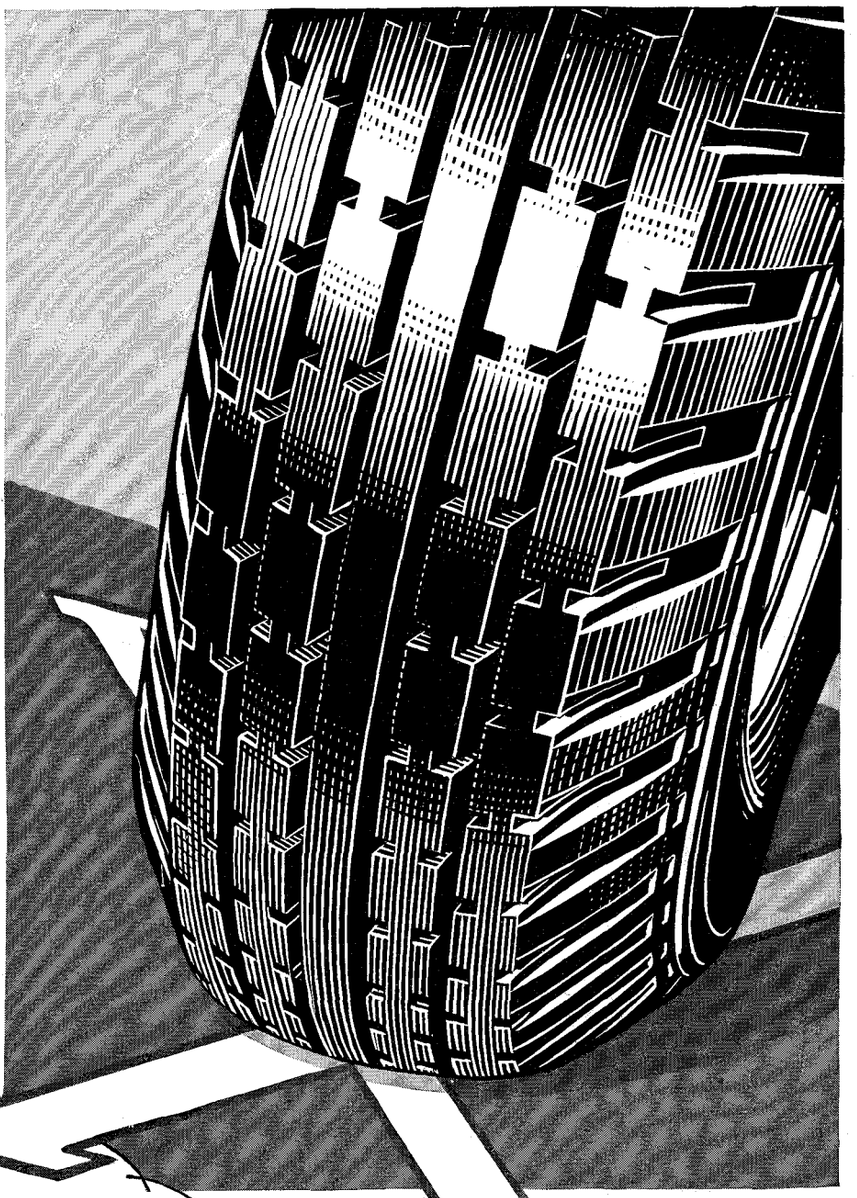

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